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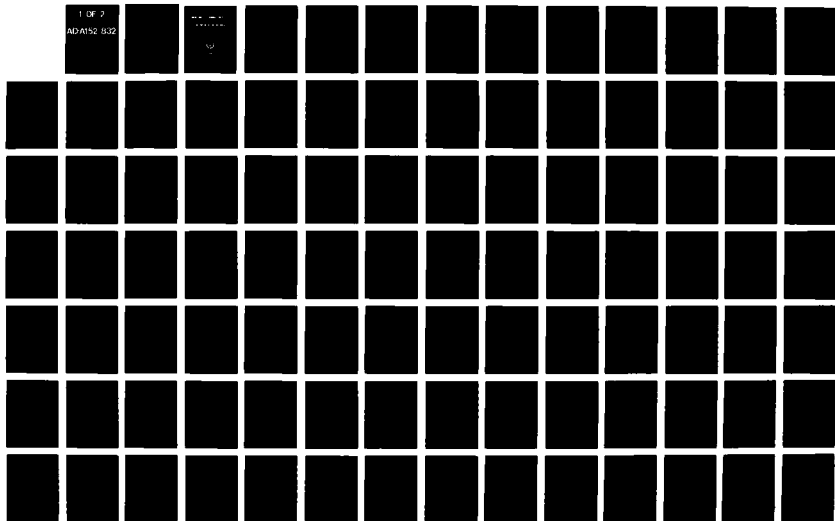
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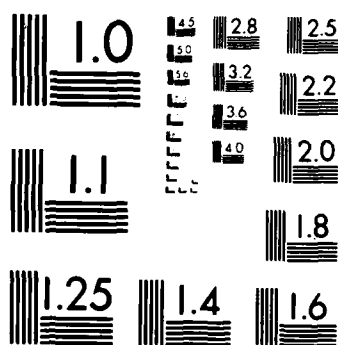
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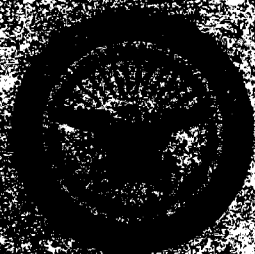
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**REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY**

**OF THE**

**DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE**

**OF THE**



**OF THE**

**OF THE**

REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY  
of the  
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

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AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1979

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Report submitted to the President and to the Congress  
in compliance with Section 410 of Title IV of the  
National Security Act of 1947, as amended, and as  
codified in Section 2701 of Title 10, United States  
Code.

Department of Defense  
Washington Headquarters Services  
Directorate for Information  
Operations and Reports

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## INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

### Introduction

The National Security Act of 1947 requires the Secretary of Defense to report annually to the President and to the Congress on the property records on "... the fixed property, installations, and major equipment items and stored supplies of the Military Departments maintained on both a quantitative and monetary basis ..." (Section 410 of the National Security Act of 1947, as amended, as codified in Section 2701 of Title 10, United States Code). In response to this requirement, a report entitled "Real and Personal Property of the Department of Defense" was established, the first of which, as of December 31, 1954, was produced in 1955. The initial implementation of the reporting system was delayed by the Korean War and the process of developing the reporting system and training personnel required to operate it. Even in 1955, there were areas of omissions due to the complexity of the problems of managing and accounting for Defense inventories. This complexity had been recognized by the Congress in connection with the amendment of the National Security Act in 1949. Consequently, the system of reporting continued to evolve over the subsequent years. Since this edition of Real and Personal Property of the Department of Defense represents the 25th anniversary of the first such report, some additional narrative commentary has been included, reflecting on some of the changes that have taken place in recent years.

In the year that the first report of Real and Personal Property of the Department of Defense was being prepared, the Honorable William L. Dawson, then Chairman of the House Committee on Government Operations, solicited the cooperation of the Secretary of Defense in the conduct of a study and investigation of the property and assets of the United States Government. The inventory undertaken by the Committee on Government Operations became a project of many years (often referred to as the "Dawson Report") which initially paralleled the "410 Report" of the National Security Act of 1947. The two reports later merged into a single report, as a consequence of which the content of the report Real and Personal Property of the Department of Defense has at times reflected the current requirements of the Committee on Government Operations.

In later years, some of the recurring information requirements of the Committee on Government Operations merged with reporting systems of the General Services Administration (realty) and the Department of the Treasury (selected financial assets). With the termination of the Committee's published report "Federal Real and Personal Property Inventory"

after 1970 (which contained a facsimile of the DoD report), the distinction between the two requirements faded. The report continued thereafter to provide the principal summary overview of Defense-owned property, by type and monetary value, and to serve as a mechanism for monitoring the scope and effectiveness of the Defense property inventory and accounting systems.

Much has changed over the twenty-five years covered by this reporting system, a period during which most of the evolution of automatic data processing has taken place, the impact of which was staggering on record keeping and reporting systems. Naturally, not all of the inventory details and capabilities which have evolved, and which currently exist, can be included in this report for reasons of military security. Some topics have to be generalized, but the omitted informational details will, as in the past, be made available to appropriate committees of the Congress as required.

#### Department of Defense Summary (Tables 1 and 2)

The total value of DoD property as of September 30, 1979, was \$298.0 billion, an increase of \$20.0 billion over that reported at the end of fiscal year 1978. Real property inventories increased in value by \$1.4 billion and personal property inventories, including equipment, supplies, weapons and other military equipment, increased \$17.0 billion. Construction in progress was valued at \$5.9 billion, an increase of \$1.6 billion over the preceding fiscal year.

Table 1 shows the total values of property held by each DoD Component, i.e., Military Service or Defense agency. Weapons and supporting equipment assigned to operational units, amounting in value to \$154.6 billion, made up the largest segment (51.9 percent) of the DoD total of \$298.0 billion. In the last report it was \$146.9 billion (52.8 percent).

The value of supply system inventories, including stocks afloat and at shore-based installations, amounted to \$66.6 billion, 22.3 percent of the DoD total (last report 21.2 percent), and is the second largest segment, followed by real property, valued at about \$48.5 billion, 16.3 percent of the total.

Navy and Marine Corps continue to report the largest value of property of all kinds, \$120.3 billion, an increase of \$7.2 billion for the year. Air Force reported \$96.2 billion as of September 30, 1979, an increase of \$3.9 billion, while Army reported \$73.3 billion, an increase of \$8.8 billion. Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) and other elements of DoD account for \$8.1 billion, an increase of \$0.1 billion during the year.



Table 2 shows the geographic distribution of properties by principal type located (1) in the United States (U.S.), (2) in outlying areas of the U.S. including the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and (3) in foreign countries and afloat. Of the \$298.0 billion total, \$229.6 billion (77.1 percent) was located in the U.S.; \$65.7 billion (22.0 percent) was in foreign countries; and U.S. possessions accounted for \$2.7 billion (0.9 percent).

TABLE 1 - SUMMARY OF PROPERTY HOLDINGS - BY DOD COMPONENT AND TYPE

as of SEPTEMBER 30, 1979

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

(Millions of Dollars)

Type and Class of Property	Army <sup>1/</sup>	Navy (Including Marine Corps)	Air Force	Defense Logistics Agency	Office, Secretary of Defense and Other Defense Agencies	Department of Defense
Real Property Inventory - Total . . . . .	15,588	14,459	18,478	-	-	48,525
Construction In Progress (Cost of Work In Place) - Total . . . . .	2,302	2,709	897	-	-	5,908
Personal Property Inventory - Total . . . . .	55,456	103,139	76,852	7,475	651	243,573
Equipment and Supplies in Supply System . .	20,416	20,343	20,949	4,894	-	66,602
Weapons and Other Military Equipment in Use . . . . .	26,447	75,620	52,515	-	-	154,582
Plant Equipment . . . . .	7,895	6,012	1,858	596	651	17,012
Industrial Fund Inventories <sup>2/</sup> . . . . .	157	719	174	4	-	1,054
Excess, Surplus, and Foreign Excess Property Inventories . . . . .	541	445	1,356	1,981	-	4,323
All Types - Total . . . . .	73,346	120,307	96,227	7,475	651	298,006

<sup>1/</sup> Excluded from the totals are properties of the Civil Works Division, Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, as shown in Footnote 1, Table 2.

<sup>2/</sup> Consists of materials, supplies, and (unbilled) work in process.

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding off.

TABLE 2 - SUMMARY OF PROPERTY HOLDINGS - BY LOCATION, DOD COMPONENT, AND TYPE

as of SEPTEMBER 30, 1979

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

(Millions of Dollars)

DoD Component and Type of Property	United States	Possessions 2/	Foreign Countries and Afloat	Total 1/
<u>Army - Total</u> . . . . .	<u>51,084</u>	<u>461</u>	<u>21,801</u>	<u>73,346</u>
Real Property Inventory . . . . .	14,357	450	781	15,588
Construction in Progress - Cost of Work in Place . . . . .	946	6	1,350	2,302
Personal Property Inventory . . . . .	35,781	5	19,670	55,456
<u>Navy (Including Marine Corps) - Total</u> . . . . .	<u>88,573</u>	<u>1,330</u>	<u>30,404</u>	<u>120,307</u>
Real Property Inventory . . . . .	12,099	846	1,514	14,459
Construction in Progress - Cost of Work in Place . . . . .	2,523	82	104	2,709
Personal Property Inventory . . . . .	73,951	402	28,786	103,139
<u>Air Force - Total</u> . . . . .	<u>82,134</u>	<u>942</u>	<u>13,151</u>	<u>96,227</u>
Real Property Inventory . . . . .	15,599	431	2,448	18,478
Construction in Progress - Cost of Work in Place . . . . .	772	30	95	897
Personal Property Inventory . . . . .	65,763	481	10,608	76,852
<u>Defense Logistics Agency - Total</u> . . . . .	<u>7,227</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>248</u>	<u>7,475</u>
Real Property Inventory . . . . .	-	-	-	-
Construction in Progress - Cost of Work in Place . . . . .	-	-	-	-
Personal Property Inventory . . . . .	7,227	-	248	7,475
<u>Office, Secretary of Defense and Other Defense Agencies</u> . . . . .	<u>575</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>651</u>
Real Property Inventory . . . . .	-	-	-	-
Construction in Progress - Cost of Work in Place . . . . .	-	-	-	-
Personal Property Inventory . . . . .	575	2	74	651
<u>Department of Defense - Total</u> . . . . .	<u>229,593</u>	<u>2,735</u>	<u>65,678</u>	<u>298,006</u>
Real Property Inventory . . . . .	42,055	1,727	4,743	48,525
Construction in Progress - Cost of Work in Place . . . . .	4,241	118	1,549	5,908
Personal Property Inventory . . . . .	183,297	890	59,386	243,573

1/ Excluded from the totals are properties under the jurisdiction of Civil Works Division, Department of the Army, valued (millions of dollars) as follows:

	Total	U. S.	Possessions	Foreign
Total Properties	<u>27,451</u>	<u>27,451</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>0</u>
Real Properties	17,604	17,604	*	0
Construction in Progress	9,175	9,175	0	0
Personal Property	672	672	0	0

2/ Relatively minor values of supply system inventories located in U. S. Possessions are included in overseas areas and reported in the "Foreign" column.

3/ Includes Shipboard Supplies.

\* Less than \$500 thousand dollars.

PART I

MILITARY REAL PROPERTY

## SECTION A - Inventory of Military Real Property

### GENERAL

Inventory data covering military real property include lands, buildings, structures, utility systems, improvements and appurtenances thereto. Details of inventory classifications are shown in Appendix I. The data include equipment attached to and made part of buildings and structures (such as heating systems) but not movable equipment (such as plant equipment which is reported in Part II Section C and Table 38).

There are two central inventories for real property which contain details of Department of Defense realty: the DoD system and the General Services Administration (GSA) system. The DoD system was developed in response to the National Security Act of 1947 and this system serves the internal needs of Defense Department management as well as special requirements from the Congress. It provides information on all installations and all leaseholdings separate from installations located in the United States, U.S. possessions, and foreign countries. The system is fully automated in each of the Military Departments and employs uniform major categories of property DoD-wide (see Appendix I), although the Military Departments individually employ somewhat different methods of maintaining the inventory as well as subcategories designed to meet their separate management requirements. An inventory summary in limited quantities is published annually by each of the Military Departments.

The GSA inventory systems includes information on Department of Defense real property which is extracted from the DoD inventories, converted to the GSA format, and provided to GSA in machine readable format. The GSA inventory is maintained in accordance with the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, and is a federal-wide system. It has a somewhat different set of categories (Appendix II), excludes certain DoD property details for overseas installations, and also excludes easements, right-of-way and leased structures. GSA annually publishes and sells, through the Government Printing Office, summary reports derived from its inventories. These reports provide general reference information on real property and, along with detailed summaries available for public inspection, serve as a comprehensive source for current federal property information. This DoD report, on the other hand, is intended to provide information on the current status of DoD property inventory records and to present information of particular interest to the Congress and to DoD management. No attempt has therefore been made to serve general reference requirements, herein, nor is historical continuity considered necessary in selecting the format and contents of the tables.

Because the focus of this report is on military real property, detailed statistics on Civil Works property (river, harbor and flood control property under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Army) are not included. However, summary totals for information purposes are shown as memorandum items in Table 2.

#### DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE REAL PROPERTY SUMMARIES

Cost of Property Controlled - The total cost to the government of real property controlled by the Military Departments as of September 30, 1979, was \$48.5 billion (Table 3).

Of the overall increase of \$1.4 billion for FY 1979, Army accounted for \$861 million, Navy and Marine Corps for \$379 million, and Air Force for \$111 million.

The distribution of the \$48.5 billion in real property by Military Department and by location is shown in Table 3 indicating \$42.1 billion (86.7 percent) was in the United States; \$1.7 billion (3.5 percent) in United States Possessions; and \$4.7 billion (9.8 percent) in foreign countries. Properties at installations in an active status were valued at \$46.5 billion, 95.7 percent of the total.

The total cost to the government of real property controlled does not indicate present market value, but is based on original cost, if any, plus the cost of capital improvements. There is no cost for public domain lands and donated lands.

The data on cost to the Government do not include the amount of rentals paid nor the value of the property under lease. These data, however, do include costs of complete facilities and any improvements made thereto and owned by the Government on the leased properties.

The controlled acreage, number of installations and estimated value of public domain lands are shown in Table 4, by Military Department for military and civil functions, by location.

The same information for the lands donated to DoD are shown in Table 5.

Types of Properties - Table 6 shows the military real property costs for the entire DoD by broad geographical locations and by major facility groupings.

Table 7 shows the 10 categories of real property, listed in order of cost, in which DoD has the largest dollar

investment. The 10 categories on a world-wide basis represent a total cost of \$29.0 billion, or 59.7 percent of the cost of all Defense-controlled military real property. Family housing is the largest single category, followed by troop housing and maintenance facilities.

Comparable data on the 10 largest categories within the United States are presented for each of the Military Departments in Tables 16 (Army), 20 (Navy), and 24 (Air Force).

Cost of Buildings - The cost of land controlled by DoD represents only 1.5 percent of the total cost of real property controlled by DoD. Cost of buildings, on the other hand, represents 63.0 percent of the total costs of military real property controlled, and the aggregate improvements thereto may have substantial impact on the real property cost to the government. Other improvements not classified as buildings such as airfield pavements, communication towers, utility systems, operational and test structures and road and streets account for 35.5 percent.

The overall inventory cost of buildings, world-wide, was \$30.6 billion (Table 8) as compared with \$29.3 billion for FY 1978. Of the total cost for buildings, 36 percent is for buildings in the Air Force inventory, 36 percent for buildings in the Army inventory, and 28 percent for buildings in the Navy inventory.

Lease Rentals - The total world-wide annual rental bill paid for properties used by DoD on the basis of leases in effect on September 30, 1979, was \$80.9 million as compared with \$80.6 million on September 30, 1978 (Table 9). Of all rentals paid, 53.7 percent are for properties in the United States and 46.3 percent for properties in foreign countries.

Receipts of \$13.0 million were recorded for properties leased to others on the basis of leases in effect at the end of the fiscal year (Table 9). Most (92.2 percent) of the rental receipts were for properties in the United States. About 47 percent of the total receipts were from Army properties, 35 percent from Navy properties, and 18 percent from Air Force properties leased to others.

Acreage Controlled - Through the three Military Departments, DoD controlled a total of 26.8 million acres of land throughout the world on September 30, 1979 (Table 10). The total was only 71 thousand acres more than reported on September 30, 1978.

The distribution of world-wide acreage controlled by DoD by type of tenure is shown in Table 10. Public domain land represents 58 percent of the DoD total.

About 91 percent of Defense-controlled acreage is within the United States, 1 percent in the United States Possessions, and 8 percent in foreign countries. The Army has 46 percent, Air Force 40 percent, and the Navy 14 percent of the total world-wide acreage of DoD. Acreage controlled by the Military Departments in the United States represents 1.1 percent of the total land area in the 50 states and the District of Columbia (Table 11).

In each of four states, DoD controls more than two million acres (Table 12). The four states, in order of magnitude of acreage controlled, are: California, Arizona, Nevada and New Mexico. Total acreage in these four states under DoD control is 14.2 million, representing 58.4 percent of total Defense-controlled acreage in the United States. Of all DoD-controlled acreage within the United States, 16.8 percent is in California.

The twelve states in which DoD has more than a \$1 billion investment in real property, in order of magnitude of investment are: California, Texas, Virginia, Florida, Alaska, Maryland, Hawaii, Georgia, North Carolina, New York, Washington, and North Dakota. Total costs of the military real property controlled in these states (\$23.3 billion) represent 55 percent of the total cost of real property controlled in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Property in California totals \$6.0 billion or 14 percent of the total controlled by the DoD within the United States.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Real property owned and controlled on a world-wide basis by the Department of the Army on September 30, 1979, cost \$15.6 billion (Table 3), an increase of \$861 million from the \$14.7 billion on September 30, 1978. The largest portion of the increase, \$745 million, occurred in the value of Army property in the United States. The largest percentage increase occurred with foreign property, 15.0, as compared to a percentage increase of 5.5 for the United States. The value of the foreign property increase was \$102 million. The value of United States possessions' property controlled by Army increased by \$13.6 million. Over half of the property value increase in the United States was associated with the states of Louisiana, Texas, Kansas, Maryland, Missouri, and North Carolina. Germany accounted for 84 percent of the foreign increase (the total value of Army controlled real property in Germany increased by 37 percent). The dollar increase in the United States Possessions was the result of



a \$26.6 million increase in value in the Marshall Islands, offset by a \$10.9 million decrease in the Canal Zone. The Marshall Island increase was related to improvements; no land was added. However, the Canal Zone reduction reflected the disposal of 10,592 acres of land.

Annual rental (\$50.8 million) paid by Army for property leased world-wide as of September 30, 1979, increased by \$489 million from the rentals reported for the previous year. Of the total Army rental bill, 40.9 percent represented properties in foreign countries, a 3 percent decrease from fiscal year 1978. (Table 9)

On the basis of leases in effect on September 30, 1979, the Army was receiving \$6.2 million for rental properties. Part of this was for grazing and agricultural use.

Total world-wide acreage under Army control as of September 30, 1979, was 12.3 million acres, approximately the same as in the last report. Of these, 96 percent were in the United States, 1 percent in possessions, and 3 percent in foreign countries (Table 10).

Military real property under Army control within the United States as of September 30, 1979, had a total cost of \$14.4 billion, of which \$13.0 billion represented the cost of active installations. The latter reflected an increase of \$687 million over the value reported for fiscal year 1978. On a cost basis, nonindustrial installations represented 81.5 percent of the total.

Annual rentals paid by Army for property leased in the United States amounted to \$30.0 million, an increase of \$1.9 million from the total for fiscal year 1978. Rentals received dropped by \$459 thousand to a total of \$6.0 million. Army rental paid represented 69 percent of total DoD rentals paid in the United States. Rents received by Army were 50 percent of the DoD receipts in the United States (Table 9).

The total acreage controlled by the Army within the United States is reported in Table 14 by status and by type of tenure and installation. Of the 11.7 million acres controlled, within the United States, 4.0 million (35 percent) were owned and 6.6 million (57 percent) were public domain lands. The acres of land held under all types of tenure were in the aggregate little changed from the last report, but in detail showed some significant changes. Increases totaling 83,550 acres occurred in owned and public domain lands, offset by reductions in temporary use and leased land of 115,028 acres. The reductions in temporary use and leased acreage were equal to 9.5 percent and 11.1 percent respectively.

Table 15 shows the total cost and the acreage controlled, by type of tenure, for each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

The total cost represented by the ten largest Army categories of real property in the United States is \$9.4 billion, 65.3 percent of the total Army cost (Table 16). Troop housing with \$2.0 billion and family housing with \$1.4 billion are the two largest categories of Army real property, based on cost.

Department of the Army real properties in foreign countries represent a cost of \$781 million as of September 30, 1979; about \$450 million in property were reported for United States possessions. The Army controlled 378 thousand acres in foreign countries and 151 thousand acres in possessions at that time.

The Army real property inventory system involves a data collection system at most installations which provides very detailed inventory information for all facilities. Computer programs roll up this information into the appropriate category codes and the data are transferred to the data processing center on magnetic tape, which is used to create the Army Real Property Inventory Master File. For some installations, the update actions are still batch processed, but in most cases data transfer is accomplished via magnetic tape. The Army real property inventory system also employs computer-output-microfiche (COM) data processing of each installation's real property information. This centralized COM procedure is cost effective and provides for easier access to information at Army Headquarters and the Major Commands (MACOMS) as well as at installations. Reconciliation of real property inventory data has become increasingly more difficult as new data collections procedures have been implemented. New validation programs, however, are being created to identify major discrepancies in data reported from one period to the next. Any such discrepancies that might occur in the data can then be corrected or verified, increasing the accuracy and reliability in the real property inventory and reports generated therefrom, in particular the annual reports to the Congress (10 USC 2701) and reports to the General Services Administration (63 Stat. 377).

The Department of Defense real and personal property inventory requirements are implemented by Army Regulation (AR) 405.45. This regulation was revised March 18, 1977, to provide for a change in the method of reporting the real property inventory and the Building Schedule (BIS) data by discontinuing Department of the Army (DA) forms 2541, 3640 and 3641 which had previously been used for such reporting.

The revision required the submission of installation reports by magnetic tape or punched cards. The revision also provided for the distribution of the updated inventory to the installations or commands by way of microfiche or computer listings.

A proposed change to Army Regulation 418-28 is being processed for publication which will increase the number of five-digit category codes (three digit DoD code plus two digits for additional Army inventory detail).

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY (INCLUDING THE MARINE CORPS)

The value of real property (Table 3) under Navy control on a world-wide basis totaled \$14.5 billion on September 30, 1979, an increase of \$379 million from the prior year. This resulted from an increase of \$301 million in the United States, \$58 million in foreign countries, and \$20 million in United States possessions.

Navy acreage controlled (Table 10), on a world-wide basis, was 3.8 million acres. On a cost basis, 84 percent of Navy-controlled property were located within the United States, 6 percent in possessions, and 10 percent in foreign countries (Table 3). Of Navy properties controlled on September 30, 1979, within the United States, 97.9 percent were at active installations, measured on a cost basis (Table 17). The value of properties classified as industrial facilities comprised 21.8 percent of Navy realty in the United States.

Annual rentals paid by Navy for property leased in the United States amounted to \$3.6 million, \$526 thousand less than fiscal year 1978, whereas rents received were up \$605 thousand to \$3.7 million. Total rentals paid by Navy in the U.S. only represent 8 percent of total DoD rentals paid, whereas rents received represent 31 percent of the DoD U.S. total.

Of the total acreage Navy had under its control within the United States on September 30, 1979, 33 percent or 1.2 million acres were owned outright (Table 18). An additional 2.0 million acres (57 percent of the total) were public domain lands. Of total acreage controlled by the Navy in the United States, virtually all were located at installations which were in an active status on September 30, 1979.

The cost and acreage of Navy real property controlled, by type of tenure, in each state of the United States is shown on Table 19.

The ten real property categories representing the greatest cost to Navy of properties in the United States are shown in Table 20. In total, they constitute 62.4 percent (\$7.6 billion) of the overall Navy real property costs in the United States.

Four activities reported real property during fiscal year 1979 who did not report property during fiscal year 1978. These activities were (1) Marine Corps Air Reserve Training Command, New Orleans, Louisiana; (2) Submarine Support Base, Kings Bay, Georgia; (3) Reserve Center, Sioux City, Iowa; and (4) Trident Refit Facility, Bangor, Washington. The facilities required for the Trident Program account for the large increases in Georgia (\$9.9 million and 14,756 acres) and Washington (\$65.7 million).

The Naval Station Roosevelt Roads acquired 250 units of family housing during fiscal year 1979.

Thirty-four activities which reported real property in fiscal year 1978 did not report property in fiscal year 1979. Twenty-seven of these were reserve centers or reserve facilities, covering eighteen different states. The other activities included: Marine Corps Training Facility, Vieques, Puerto Rico; Naval Facility, Barbados, West Indies; Inactive Ship Storage Facility, Orange, Texas; Naval Station, Trinidad, West Indies; Marine Corps Barracks, Boston, Massachusetts; Electronic Systems Engineering Center, Great Lakes, Illinois; and Naval Hospital, Taipei, Taiwan. The disposal of reserve centers did not significantly effect real property values. Large disposals of excess facilities were accomplished at Naval Air Station, Quonset Point, Rhode Island and the Naval Education and Training Center, Newport, Rhode Island. Nearly all of the Navy property in the Republic of China (Taiwan) was disposed of.

123,000 acres of owned land was erroneously excluded from the Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, California, in the fiscal year 1978 report. This error has been corrected in the fiscal year 1979 report.

During fiscal year 1979, a number of changes were made in the Navy real property inventory system and in the data base. The Navy and Marine Corps real property inventory data are retained in the Navy Facilities Assets Data Base (NFADB), an automated file of data on each existing facility (building, structure, utility and land) owned or leased. In May 1979, the NFADB was converted from batch processing to a data base management/on-line environment. Changes are now forwarded from reporting activities to the Navy Facilities Engineering Command's six Engineering Field Divisions where they are processed to the NFADB via cathode ray tube (CRT) terminal.

Changes are submitted and entered as they occur. This system allows for faster data entry and greater quality control than the former procedures which required the Navy Facilities Engineering Command Facility Systems Office (FACSO) to key punch and batch load data entries on a quarterly reporting cycle.

A new Navy Facility Assets Data Base (NFADB) Procedures Manual, NAVFAC P-78, May 1979 was distributed to explain the current procedures. Also, the Navy Comptroller Manual, Volume 3, Chapter 6, pertaining to the reporting of plant property costs, was revised to agree with the current NFADB procedures. Although the new NFADB system still requires some adjustments, reaction has been favorable.

Procedures were changed to allow for the Navy assets data used in the Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (UPH) Survey to be extracted from the NFADB. In order to accommodate the data requirements of the survey, data elements describing room inventory were added to the NFADB. A world-wide survey of all UPH assets was then performed and the results incorporated into the NFADB.

Fiscal year 1979 changes also included a review of status code (active, inactive, excess) for reporting activities which resulted in corrections to many activities to reflect their proper status. Procedures are being developed to maintain the currency of the data.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

Real property under Air Force control throughout the world on September 30, 1979, cost the Government \$18.5 billion (Table 3) as compared with \$18.4 billion on September 30, 1978. This represented about 38 percent of DoD total cost investment in military real property. The Air Force total cost increased 0.6 percent during the period between reports. Of the total net increase of \$111 million, U.S. holdings increased \$82 million and those in foreign countries \$70 million, while those in U.S. possessions decreased by \$42 million. Investment in real properties of the Air Force overseas on September 30, 1979, comprised 13 percent of all Air Force properties.

Air Force annual rentals paid for property used throughout the world (Table 9) on the basis of leases in effect on September 30, 1979, amounted to \$19 million, the same as in the previous report. During the period, rentals for properties in foreign countries declined in value by \$207 thousand, a 2 percent decrease.

Returns to the Air Force on the basis of outleases in effect on September 30, 1979, for use of Air Force properties by others amounted to \$2.3 million, a 2.6 percent increase from FY 1978.

Land controlled by the Air Force throughout the world totaled 10.8 million acres on September 30, 1979 (Table 10). The total was essentially the same as that reported for fiscal year 1978. The most significant changes were the result of the following actions:

- A decrease of 5,184 acres and \$72 million resulting from the disposal of the major portion of Glasgow AFB, Montana;

- A decrease of 3,597 acres and \$39.2 million resulting from the disposal of the remaining portion of Webb AFB, a portion of Ellington AFB and the disposal of Colorado City Auxiliary Field in Texas;

- Acquisition of leasehold interest of 15,980 acres at Hill AFB and an increase of \$31 million for new construction items and upgrading of existing facilities at Hill AFB, Utah;

- A decrease of 4,415 acres and \$16 million resulting from the disposal of the remaining portion of Larson AFB and a portion of Cusick Training Annex in Washington;

- A decrease of 1,500 acres and \$40 million resulting from the partial disposal of Ramey AFB, Puerto Rico;

- A decrease of 3,400 acres and \$10 million from the disposal of Enderbury Island Tracking Annex, Canton and Enderbury Islands; and

- A decrease of 4,700 acres resulting from the disposal of Birnie and Hull Islands Tracking Annexes, Gilbert and Ellice Islands.

Although the total cost of Air Force real property, like the total acreage, remained essentially the same as for the previous reporting period, there were some changes of interest. Increases in inventory values for Germany (\$28.6 million), the United Kingdom (\$23.0 million) and Japan (\$23.3 million) were the primary contributors to the \$70.3 million increase in the value of real property in foreign countries. These increases were due to the capitalization of new construction items and the upgrading of existing facilities. In the United States, an increase of \$35 million was reported for California due to the capitalization of new construction

items and upgrading of existing facilities at Edwards, George, March, Mather, McClellan and Vandenberg Air Force Bases. In Colorado, recalculation of land area resulted in an increase of the estimated current value by \$24 million at Buckley Air National Guard Base. In Kansas, a decrease of \$14 million resulted from partial disposal of Forbes Field Air National Guard Base and in Missouri, an increase of \$18 million was due to the capitalization of new construction items and upgrading of existing facilities.

Of the total world-wide Air Force investment, 84 percent represented installations within the United States, 13 percent in foreign countries and less than 3 percent in United States possessions.

Military real property controlled by the Air Force within the United States represented a cost to the Government of \$15.6 billion (Table 21).

Of the Air Force total dollar investment in the United States, 97.9 percent was at active installations. Industrial activities under the Air Force control constituted 4 percent of the total Air Force property in the United States (Table 21).

Of the 15.5 million acres (Table 10) held under withdrawal from the public domain by the DoD within the United States, the Air Force controlled about 45 percent. Much of this land is used for missile ranges and advanced fighter bomber training. Of the 9.2 million total acres held by the Air Force in the United States on September 30, 1979, 1.4 million (15 percent) were acquired and 6.9 million (75 percent) were public domain (Table 22).

The total cost of the ten major categories (\$10.7 billion) of real properties within the United States (Table 24) represented 69 percent of the Air Force total cost within the United States. Land operational facilities with \$1.7 billion accounted for the largest segment of total Air Force investment within the United States. Three other categories costing more than one billion dollars each were family housing, maintenance facilities and airfield pavements.

Air Force-controlled properties in foreign countries on the basis of cost, amounted to \$2.4 billion (Table 3) on September 30, 1979. The Air Force investment in possessions totaled \$431 million. Assets in possessions decreased by \$42 million. In foreign countries they increased \$70 million from costs reported for September 30, 1978. Approximately 1.5 million acres (Table 10) were used by the the Air Force in foreign countries as of September 30, 1979.

The Air Force inventory of real property has been completely computerized at base, major command and headquarters level since the early seventies. The base level capabilities have been greatly expanded through the installation of remote units that enable base real property officers to update the real property files on a daily basis and request data from the computer files via data link. Such computer accessibility has negated the requirement for voluminous manually updated files.

During fiscal year 1979, Air Force Interest Codes were expanded for overseas installation to more properly identify real property assets in foreign countries. Additionally, computer programs were provided to Air Force Major Commands to provide them with a capability to obtain real property replacement values in a variety of formats on an "as required" basis.

The Air Force employs a six digit category code for identification of the property classifications (three digit DoD code plus three additional digits for added refinement). During fiscal year 1979, a number of these category codes were updated in the 140 - land operational facilities, 300 - research, development and test, and 740 - community facilities series to better identify facilities in a changing environment.

#### SECTION B - Military Construction in Progress

The cost of work in place, as reported by the Military Departments on construction projects, which has been started but not completed and transferred to the inventory, is shown by major geographical areas in Table 25. The cost reported represents the cost of labor and materials incorporated on the construction projects.

Upon satisfactory completion of a construction project and acceptance by a Military Department, total cost of the completed project is added to the real property inventory account of the respective Department. On inclusion in inventory, the amount is no longer shown as construction work in progress; thus, the amounts in Table 25 may vary considerably from year to year.

As of the year ending September 30, 1979, the accumulated cost of military construction in progress for active projects was \$5.9 billion as compared to \$4.4 billion at September 30, 1978.



M I L I T A R Y   R E A L   P R O P E R T Y

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T A B L E S

TABLE 3 - COST OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY CONTROLLED 1/  
BY LOCATION AND STATUS

AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1979

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

(Thousands of Dollars)

Location and Status	Army	Navy (Including Marine Corps)	Air Force	Department of Defense
UNITED STATES 3/ Active Installations	\$14,357,222	\$12,099,403	\$15,599,565	\$42,056,190
Inactive Installations	12,998,481	11,849,193	15,267,136	40,114,810
	1,358,741	250,210	332,429	1,941,380
POSSESSIONS 3/ Active Installations	\$ 449,710	\$ 846,344	\$ 430,874	\$ 1,726,928
Inactive Installations	438,704	835,809	386,217	1,660,730
	11,006	10,535	44,657	66,198
FOREIGN COUNTRIES Active Installations	\$ 780,848	\$ 1,513,753	\$ 2,447,600	\$ 4,742,201
Inactive Installations	753,521	1,513,651	2,419,458	4,686,630
	27,327	102	38,142	55,571
TOTAL 2/ Active Installations	\$15,587,780	\$14,459,500	\$18,478,020	\$48,525,319
Inactive Installations	14,190,706	14,198,653	18,672,811	46,462,176
	1,397,074	260,847	405,228	2,063,149

1/ Does not include amount of rentals paid (See Table 2) nor the value of property under lease;

Does include costs of improvements on leased property.

2/ Includes property owned by a military department but in use by a non agency.

3/ Excludes real property under the jurisdiction of the Civil Works Division, Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army shown in footnote 1/ to Table 2.

TABLE 4 - ACREAGE AND ESTIMATED VALUE OF PUBLIC DOMAIN LANDS USED FOR  
MILITARY AND CIVIL FUNCTIONS - BY MILITARY DEPARTMENT AND LOCATION

AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1979

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

(Thousands of Dollars)

LOCATION	MILITARY FUNCTIONS						CIVIL FUNCTIONS			DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE		
	ARMY			NAVY			AIR FORCE			CORPS OF ENGINEERS		
	ACRES	ESTIMATED VALUE	ACRES	ESTIMATED VALUE	ACRES	ESTIMATED VALUE	ACRES	ESTIMATED VALUE	ACRES	ESTIMATED VALUE	ACRES	NUMBER OF INSTALLATIONS
ALABAMA . . . . .	1,160	26	-	-	-	-	134	10	1,294	36	3	3
ALASKA . . . . .	1,667,017	3,287	65,988	1,078	-	430	54,326	272	1,899,194	5,067	151	151
ARIZONA . . . . .	930,494	2,873	10	-	2,573,996	7,707	24,654	95	3,529,154	10,675	19	19
ARKANSAS . . . . .	320	43	-	-	-	-	26,396	2,690	26,716	2,733	10	10
CALIFORNIA . . . . .	725,565	54,677	1,753,960	45,578	89,914	270	15,562	1,185	2,585,001	101,710	45	45
COLORADO . . . . .	3,133	94	-	-	-	-	183	22	3,316	116	2	2
DISTRICT OF COL . . . . .	-	-	599	-	-	-	-	-	599	-	1	1
FLORIDA . . . . .	13	1	16,878	156,049	137,464	3,449	80	16	154,441	159,515	10	10
HAWAII . . . . .	-	-	42,317	-	-	-	-	-	42,317	-	9	9
IDAHO . . . . .	-	-	-	-	110,166	663	25,215	645	135,381	1,308	8	8
IOWA . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	4	7	4	1	1
KANSAS . . . . .	24,598	2,057	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,598	2,057	2	2
LOUISIANA . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,100	149	7,100	149	7	7
MICHIGAN . . . . .	-	-	-	-	160	3	207	4	367	7	5	5
MINNESOTA . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,742	103	11,742	103	4	4
MISSISSIPPI . . . . .	35	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	7	1	1
MISSOURI . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	4	75	4	2	2
MONTANA . . . . .	34	5	-	-	126	-	421,429	2,526	421,589	2,532	10	10
NEBRASKA . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	1	1
NEVADA . . . . .	150,663	1,819	59,538	203	2,892,053	8,677	466	3	3,102,720	10,702	20	20
NEW MEXICO . . . . .	2,199,506	8,789	-	-	109,385	437	4,785	24	2,313,676	9,250	14	14
NORTH DAKOTA . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,242	53	10,242	53	3	3
OKLAHOMA . . . . .	51,230	308	-	-	-	-	934	6	52,164	314	3	3
OREGON . . . . .	8,280	82	-	-	288	4	36,718	3,339	82,606	4,433	28	28
SOUTH DAKOTA . . . . .	-	-	37,320	1,008	651	2	9,856	36	10,507	38	31	31
UTAH . . . . .	816,394	4,919	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,714,067	6,530	34	34
WASHINGTON . . . . .	27,677	150	-	-	897,673	1,611	8,857	513	36,534	663	12	12
WISCONSIN . . . . .	551	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	551	11	1	1
WYOMING . . . . .	9,464	38	-	-	3,912	15	-	-	13,376	53	5	5
TOTAL . . . . .	6,616,134	79,186	1,976,010	203,916	6,927,651	23,269	658,984	11,699	16,179,379	318,070	442	442

\* LESS THAN \$500.

TABLE 5 - ACREAGE AND ESTIMATED PRESENT-DAY VALUATION OF DONATED LAND USED FOR  
MILITARY AND CIVIL FUNCTIONS - BY MILITARY DEPARTMENT AND LOCATION

AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1979

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

(Thousands of Dollars)

LOCATION	MILITARY FUNCTIONS						CIVIL FUNCTIONS				DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE		
	ARMY			NAVY			AIR FORCE			CORPS OF ENGINEERS			SUMMARY OF INSTALLATIONS
	ACRES	ESTIMATED VALUE	ACRES	ESTIMATED VALUE	ACRES	ESTIMATED VALUE	ACRES	ESTIMATED VALUE	ACRES	ESTIMATED VALUE	ACRES	ESTIMATED VALUE	
POSSIBLE	640	80,986	2,026	78,217	1,646	26	6	3,089	4,306	168,318			2
UNIT STATES	212,871	175,362	8,711	247,050	136,100	58,133	47,274	97,378	405,055	578,824			141
ALABAMA	51	402	-	-	909	1	8	2	268	490			14
ALASKA	2	72	-	-	6	28	612	4,661	626	4,761			1
ARIZONA	58,357	3,939	-	-	4,300	1,533	-	-	62,747	5,392			1
ARKANSAS	-	-	-	-	2,780	1,531	145	135	2,931	1,666			1
CALIFORNIA	62,122	9,207	2,391	186,539	4,671	1,486	5,979	14,025	75,163	205,057			17
COLORADO	9,198	2,027	-	-	16,403	25,268	-	-	19,601	27,295			1
CONNECTICUT	-	-	115	1,565	-	-	9	*	127	1,566			1
DELAWARE	-	-	-	-	-	-	973	218	873	218			1
DISTRICT OF COL.	30	7,018	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	7,018			1
FLORIDA	12	72	4,916	7,057	2,750	1,422	8,707	41,077	15,680	50,229			14
GEORGIA	5,399	20,313	-	-	2,624	4,779	118	347	8,541	25,426			1
HAWAII	110	4,589	17	-	2,898	814	1	363	2,000	5,766			1
IDAHO	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	58	88	58			1
ILLINOIS	680	12,092	292	1,710	18	7	75	1,473	1,005	17,182			1
INDIANA	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	107	8	114			1
IOWA	66	2,461	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	2,401			1
KANSAS	10	670	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	670			1
KENTUCKY	5	2	-	-	-	-	111	37	119	69			1
LOUISIANA	23	310	14	146	12,672	2,131	1,975	1,775	25,084	4,656			2
MAINE	-	-	-	-	276	28	-	-	376	28			1
MARYLAND	3,588	170	154	-	-	-	11	335	3,842	444			1
MASSACHUSETTS	10	139	127	17,266	250	590	-	-	267	17,934			1
MICHIGAN	33	180	-	-	1,374	1	36	222	1,412	764			14
MINNESOTA	79	1,808	-	-	-	-	27	297	167	2,105			8
MISSISSIPPI	15	40	-	-	703	111	90	2	744	263			5
MISSOURI	178	130	-	-	1,834	533	12	1	2,021	473			1

TABLE 3 - ACREAGE AND ESTIMATED PRESENT-DAY VALUATION OF DONATED LAND HELD FOR  
MILITARY AND CIVIL FUNCTIONS - BY MILITARY DEPARTMENT AND LOCATION

AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1979

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

(Thousands of Dollars)

LOCATION	MILITARY FUNCTIONS						CIVIL FUNCTIONS			DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE		
	ARMY			NAVY			AIR FORCE			CORPS OF ENGINEERS		
	ACRES	ESTIMATED VALUE	ACRES	ESTIMATED VALUE	ACRES	ESTIMATED VALUE	ACRES	ESTIMATED VALUE	ACRES	ESTIMATED VALUE	ACRES	NUMBER OF INSTALLATIONS
MONTANA . . . . .	5,713	486	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,713	486
NEBRASKA . . . . .	1,202	1,863	-	-	186	72	-	-	-	-	1,388	1,935
NEVADA . . . . .	-	-	-	-	41	164	-	-	-	-	41	164
NEW HAMPSHIRE . . . . .	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2
NEW JERSEY . . . . .	687	49,472	-	-	-	-	490	93	1,177	49,565	1,177	49,565
NEW MEXICO . . . . .	14	343	-	-	-	-	1,649	87	3,256	1,980	3,256	1,980
NEW YORK . . . . .	2,122	1,323	8	-	1,593	1,550	1,021	634	3,419	2,054	3,419	2,054
NORTH CAROLINA . . . . .	145	367	-	-	268	97	199	12	2,954	1,989	2,954	1,989
NORTH DAKOTA . . . . .	10	15	-	-	2,610	1,610	401	116	411	131	411	131
OHIO . . . . .	16	181	-	-	4,626	2,580	4	90	4,646	2,851	4,646	2,851
OKLAHOMA . . . . .	-	-	-	-	4,941	1,601	-	-	4,941	1,691	4,941	1,691
OREGON . . . . .	4	114	-	-	-	-	678	97	682	211	682	211
PENNSYLVANIA . . . . .	48	583	1/	-	-	-	122	250	170	833	170	833
RHODE ISLAND . . . . .	22	287	277	2,510	-	-	-	-	299	2,797	299	2,797
SOUTH CAROLINA . . . . .	1,169	870	-	-	8,134	2,495	41	49	9,344	3,414	9,344	3,414
SOUTH DAKOTA . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	5	1
TENNESSEE . . . . .	71	210	-	-	31,956	3,179	387	447	32,414	3,836	32,414	3,836
TEXAS . . . . .	482	10,172	34	231	15,340	2,947	18,835	29,433	34,691	42,783	34,691	42,783
UTAH . . . . .	15	1	-	-	735	26	-	-	750	27	750	27
VERMONT . . . . .	822	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	822	13	822	13
VIRGINIA . . . . .	1,468	16,582	820	26,146	-	-	3,404	259	5,692	42,987	5,692	42,987
WASHINGTON . . . . .	58,844	24,545	262	10,420	6,398	1,322	541	113	66,045	36,400	66,045	36,400
WEST VIRGINIA . . . . .	-	-	3	32	-	-	9	64	12	96	12	96
WISCONSIN . . . . .	4	91	-	-	-	-	587	605	591	696	591	696
TOTAL . . . . .	213,511	262,349	10,731	326,167	137,839	58,159	47,280	100,467	409,361	747,142	409,361	493

1/ LESS THAN ONE-HALF ACRE.

\* LESS THAN \$500.

NOTE: Figures may add to totals due to rounding off.

TABLE 6 - COST OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY - BY LOCATION AND FACILITY CLASS

AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1979

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

(Thousands of Dollars)

FACILITY CLASS	United States	Possessions	Foreign Countries	TOTAL
Operational and Training				
Army . . . . .	\$ 1,702,884	\$ 58,285	\$ 153,619	\$ 1,914,788
Navy . . . . .	2,335,158	229,939	424,680	2,989,777
Air Force . . . . .	4,212,226	89,362	873,157	5,174,745
TOTAL . . . . .	\$ 8,250,268	\$ 377,586	\$ 1,451,456	\$10,079,310
Maintenance and Production . . . . .	5,062,356	76,027	274,662	5,413,045
Research and Development . . . . .	2,225,829	71,034	21,242	2,318,165
Supply . . . . .	2,500,480	142,483	452,082	3,095,045
Hospital and Medical . . . . .	1,311,960	31,731	75,629	1,419,320
Administrative . . . . .	1,785,589	50,671	122,763	1,959,023
Housing and Community . . . . .	10,815,484	478,877	1,275,993	12,570,354
Utilities and Ground Improvements . . . . .	9,457,288	437,169	1,067,756	10,962,213
Real Estate - land . . . . .	646,864	61,350	618	708,832
TOTAL . . . . .	\$42,056,178	\$1,726,928	\$3,742,201	\$48,525,307

TABLE 7 - AREA AND COST OF TEN LARGEST CATEGORIES OF REAL PROPERTY  
BY CATEGORY, WORLD-WIDE

AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1979

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

CATEGORY	AREA (THOUSANDS OF SQUARE FEET)	COST TO U.S. GOVERNMENT (THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)
FAMILY HOUSING 1/ . . . . .	573,419	\$ 4,781,579
TROOP HOUSING 2/ . . . . .	359,095	4,700,412
MAINTENANCE FACILITIES . . . . .	291,563	3,918,040
UTILITIES - ROADS AND STREETS . . . . .	880,014	2,693,136
AIRFIELD PAVEMENTS 3/ . . . . .	337,115	2,452,741
UTILITIES - ELECTRIC 4/ . . . . .	7,432	2,435,852
COMMUNITY FACILITIES - INTERIOR . . . . .	180,475	2,124,861
LAND OPERATIONAL FACILITIES . . . . .	34,040	2,116,959
ADMINISTRATION BUILDINGS . . . . .	177,865	1,896,280
TRAINING FACILITIES . . . . .	107,634	1,843,119
TOTAL . . . . .		<u>\$28,962,979</u>

1/ DWELLINGS ONLY (EXCLUDES TRAILERS AND DETACHED FACILITIES).

2/ EXCLUDES EMERGENCY HOUSING.

3/ SQUARE YARDS.

4/ INCLUDES BOTH OPERATING PLANTS AND DISTRIBUTION LINES.

TABLE 8 - COST OF BUILDINGS - BY MILITARY DEPARTMENT AND LOCATION

AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1979

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

(Thousands of Dollars)

	Army	Navy (Including Marine Corps)	Air Force	Department of Defense
UNITED STATES . . . . .	\$10,243,718	\$7,285,342	\$ 9,370,132	\$26,899,192
POSSESSIONS . . . . .	316,341	384,224	232,392	932,957
FOREIGN COUNTRIES . . . . .	404,661	802,332	1,531,843	2,738,836
<u>TOTAL . . . . .</u>	<u>\$10,964,720</u>	<u>\$8,471,898</u>	<u>\$11,134,367</u>	<u>\$30,570,985</u>
COST OF BUILDINGS AS A PERCENT OF COST OF ALL REAL PROPERTIES	70.3%	58.6%	60.3%	63.0%

NOTE: Where applicable, this building cost data is included in all tables showing costs in this section of the report.



TABLE 9 - ANNUAL RENTALS PAID AND RECEIVED FOR MILITARY REAL  
PROPERTY LEASED FROM OR LEASED TO OUTSIDE PARTIES  
FY MILITARY DEPARTMENT AND LOCATION

AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1979

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

(Thousands of Dollars)

LOCATION	Army	Navy (Including Marine Corps)	Air Force	Department of Defense
<u>RENTAL PAID</u>				
United States . . . . .	\$ 30,021	\$ 3,585	\$ 9,795	\$ 43,401
Possessions . . . . .	-	44	-	44
Foreign Countries . . . . .	20,745	7,535	9,137	37,417
<u>TOTAL</u> . . . . .	\$ 50,766	\$ 11,164	\$ 18,933	\$ 80,863
<u>RENTAL RECEIVED</u>				
United States . . . . .	\$ 6,017	\$ 3,698	\$ 2,300	\$ 12,015
Possessions . . . . .	134	826	9	969
Foreign Countries . . . . .	-	43	5	48
<u>TOTAL</u> . . . . .	\$ 6,151	\$ 4,567	\$ 2,314	\$ 13,032

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding off.

TABLE 10 - ACREAGE OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY CONTROLLED  
BY MILITARY DEPARTMENT LOCATION AND TYPE OF TENURE

AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1979

(Thousands of Acres)

DEPARTMENT AND LOCATION	OWNED	PUBLIC DOMAIN	TEMPORARY USE	LEASED	EASEMENTS	PUBLIC LAND	FOREIGN RIGHTS	TOTAL
<u>UNITED STATES</u>								
ARMY	4,042	6,616	419	610	29	-	-	11,716
NAVY	1,154	1,977	156	132	49	-	-	3,468
AIR FORCE	1,353	6,927	486	297	176	-	-	9,239
TOTAL	6,549	15,520	1,061	1,039	254	-	-	24,423
<u>POSSESSIONS</u>								
ARMY	12	-	109	-	*	-	30	151
NAVY	65	-	*	*	1	7	*	74
AIR FORCE	26	-	14	*	*	*	-	41
TOTAL	103	-	123	*	1	7	30	266
<u>FOREIGN COUNTRIES</u>								
ARMY	*	-	-	35	*	-	343	378
NAVY	-	-	-	-	-	-	238	238
AIR FORCE	-	-	*	2	6	-	1,462	1,470
TOTAL	*	-	*	37	6	-	2,043	2,086
<u>DEPT OF DEFENSE</u>								
ARMY	4,054	6,616	528	645	29	-	373	12,245
NAVY	1,220	1,977	156	132	50	7	238	3,780
AIR FORCE	1,378	6,928	501	299	182	*	1,462	10,750
TOTAL	6,652	15,521	1,185	1,076	261	7	2,073	26,775

\* LESS THAN 500 ACRES.

TABLE 11 - ACREAGE IN UNITED STATES COMPARED TO ACREAGE UNDER  
THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE - BY TYPE OF TENURE

AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1979

	ACRES (THOUSANDS)	PERCENT OF U. S. TOTAL
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE - TOTAL ACREAGE .	24,423	1.08
OWNED . . . . .	6,549	.29
PUBLIC DOMAIN . . . . .	15,520	.68
TEMPORARY USE . . . . .	1,061	.05
LEASED . . . . .	1,039	.05
EASEMENTS . . . . .	254	.01
<u>UNITED STATES - TOTAL ACREAGE</u> 1/ . . .	<u>2,271,343</u>	<u>100.00</u>

1/ GROSS AREA (1978) STATISTICAL ABSTRACT OF THE UNITED STATES, 1979.

TABLE 12 - COST AND ACREAGE OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY CONTROLLED - UNITED STATES

AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1979

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

STATE	COST TO U.S. GOVT 1/ (THOUSANDS)	ACREAGE CONTROLLED	STATE	COST TO U.S. GOVT 1/ (THOUSANDS)	ACREAGE CONTROLLED
ALABAMA . . . . .	\$ 779,188	187,054	MONTANA . . . . .	\$ 354,686	36,640
ALASKA . . . . .	1,804,736	1,906,762	NEBRASKA . . . . .	281,670	33,005
ARIZONA . . . . .	763,576	3,891,172	NEVADA . . . . .	272,711	3,319,869
ARKANSAS . . . . .	387,331	101,752	NEW HAMPSHIRE . . . . .	117,753	7,395
CALIFORNIA . . . . .	5,954,846	4,088,999	NEW JERSEY . . . . .	893,999	67,216
COLORADO . . . . .	930,327	216,686	NEW MEXICO . . . . .	702,473	2,948,124
CONNECTICUT . . . . .	184,173	1,799	NEW YORK . . . . .	1,068,399	157,799
DELAWARE . . . . .	164,428	4,563	NORTH CAROLINA . . . . .	1,088,997	326,429
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA . . . . .	444,271	1,956	NORTH DAKOTA . . . . .	1,023,014	52,730
FLORIDA . . . . .	1,943,183	711,440	OHIO . . . . .	819,104	38,037
GEORGIA . . . . .	1,258,390	567,483	OKLAHOMA . . . . .	748,969	220,420
HAWAII . . . . .	1,440,101	219,232	OREGON . . . . .	91,398	75,355
IDAHO . . . . .	112,638	157,261	PENNSYLVANIA . . . . .	884,499	48,864
ILLINOIS . . . . .	926,748	52,379	RHODE ISLAND . . . . .	368,119	7,244
INDIANA . . . . .	576,420	178,927	SOUTH CAROLINA . . . . .	934,222	112,116
IOWA . . . . .	143,323	20,045	SOUTH DAKOTA . . . . .	223,022	28,056
KANSAS . . . . .	939,287	173,659	TENNESSEE . . . . .	968,381	151,107
KENTUCKY . . . . .	557,327	162,164	TEXAS . . . . .	2,635,766	587,677
LOUISIANA . . . . .	609,876	270,729	UTAH . . . . .	483,247	1,821,754
MAINE . . . . .	447,272	21,208	VERMONT . . . . .	16,947	12,464
MARYLAND . . . . .	1,688,260	128,229	VIRGINIA . . . . .	2,343,464	266,291
MASSACHUSETTS . . . . .	592,650	36,135	WASHINGTON . . . . .	1,034,950	656,942
MICHIGAN . . . . .	443,857	30,078	WEST VIRGINIA . . . . .	56,061	2,860
MINNESOTA . . . . .	151,442	4,518	WISCONSIN . . . . .	203,905	75,555
MISSISSIPPI . . . . .	401,004	55,611	WYOMING . . . . .	96,225	26,711
MISSOURI . . . . .	699,555	107,855	TOTAL . . . . .	\$ 42,056,190	24,378,356

1/ LAND AND IMPROVEMENTS

TABLE 13 - COST AND RENTALS OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY CONTROLLED  
IN THE UNITED STATES - BY STATES AND TYPE OF INSTALLATION

AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1979

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

(Thousands of Dollars)

TYPE OF INSTALLATION	ACTIVE		INACTIVE 1/		TOTAL
	COST	PER- CENT	COST	PER- CENT	
A - COST TO U.S. GOVERNMENT					
NONINDUSTRIAL . . . . .	\$11,277,187	96.4	\$ 418,671	3.6	\$11,695,858
INDUSTRIAL . . . . .	1,721,204	64.7	940,070	35.3	2,661,364
TOTAL . . . . .	\$12,998,481	90.5	\$ 1,358,741	9.5	\$14,357,222
TYPE OF INSTALLATION	ACTIVE		INACTIVE 1/		TOTAL
	COST	PER- CENT	COST	PER- CENT	
B - ANNUAL RENTAL PAID FOR LEASED PROPERTY					
NONINDUSTRIAL . . . . .	\$ 29,966	99.9	\$ 27	0.1	\$ 29,993
INDUSTRIAL . . . . .	18	64.3	10	35.7	28
TOTAL . . . . .	\$ 29,984	99.9	\$ 37	0.1	\$ 30,021
C - ANNUAL RENTAL RECEIVED FOR LEASED PROPERTY					
NONINDUSTRIAL . . . . .	\$ 3,097	96.7	\$ 107	3.3	\$ 3,204
INDUSTRIAL . . . . .	1,988	70.7	825	29.3	2,813
TOTAL . . . . .	\$ 5,085	84.5	\$ 932	15.5	\$ 6,017

<sup>1/</sup> INCLUDES EXCESS AND STANDBY.

TABLE 14 - ACREAGE OF MILITARY PROPERTY CONTROLLED IN THE  
UNITED STATES - BY STATUS AND TYPE OF  
TENURE AND INSTALLATION

AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1979

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

TYPE OF TENURE AND INSTALLATION	ACTIVE		INACTIVE		TOTAL
	ACRES	PER- CENT	ACRES	PER- CENT	
A - LAND OWNED					
NONINDUSTRIAL . . . . .	3,093,017	85.0	546,549	15.0	3,639,566
INDUSTRIAL . . . . .	307,020	76.3	95,155	23.7	402,175
TOTAL . . . . .	3,400,037	84.1	641,704	15.9	4,041,741
B - LAND FROM PUBLIC DOMAIN					
NONINDUSTRIAL . . . . .	5,770,653	89.1	702,686	10.9	6,473,339
INDUSTRIAL . . . . .	142,795	100.0	-	0.0	142,795
TOTAL . . . . .	5,913,448	89.4	702,686	10.6	6,616,134
C - LAND UNDER TEMPORARY USE					
NONINDUSTRIAL . . . . .	403,943	99.8	838	0.2	404,781
INDUSTRIAL . . . . .	14,535	99.6	63	0.4	14,598
TOTAL . . . . .	418,478	99.8	901	0.2	419,379
D - LAND LEASED					
NONINDUSTRIAL . . . . .	521,585	92.6	41,654	7.4	563,239
INDUSTRIAL . . . . .	1,741	85.5	296	14.5	2,037
TOTAL . . . . .	523,326	92.6	41,950	7.4	565,276
E - LAND USED THROUGH EASEMENTS					
NONINDUSTRIAL . . . . .	16,107	66.6	8,093	33.4	24,200
INDUSTRIAL . . . . .	2,578	57.7	1,888	42.3	4,466
TOTAL . . . . .	18,685	65.2	9,981	34.8	28,666
F - ALL LANDS CONTROLLED					
NONINDUSTRIAL . . . . .	9,805,305	88.3	1,299,820	11.7	11,105,125
INDUSTRIAL . . . . .	468,669	82.8	97,402	17.2	566,071
TOTAL . . . . .	10,273,974	88.0	1,397,222	12.0	11,671,196

TABLE 15 - COST AND ACCEAGE OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY CONTROLLED - UNITED STATES  
BY TENURE AND STATE - AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1979

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

STATE	LAND AREA (ACRES)						COST TO U.S. GOVERNMENT 1/ \$(000)
	OWNED	PUBLIC DOMAIN	TEMPORARY USE	EASEMENTS	LEASED	TOTAL CONTROLLED	
ALABAMA . . . . .	166,132	1,160	7,111	396	3,255	178,054	634,141
ALASKA . . . . .	5,973	1,667,017	2,847	102	619	1,676,558	540,798
ARIZONA . . . . .	61,014	930,494	181,127	12	11,993	1,184,641	214,256
ARKANSAS . . . . .	85,195	320	-	81	902	86,498	101,912
CALIFORNIA . . . . .	276,228	725,365	423	1,505	38,043	1,041,764	743,107
COLORADO . . . . .	176,110	3,133	8	34	131	179,416	381,686
CONNECTICUT . . . . .	314	-	-	84	6	404	38,907
DELAWARE . . . . .	437	-	-	-	-	437	3,659
DISTRICT OF COL . . . . .	242	-	-	-	-	242	198,080
FLORIDA . . . . .	1,636	13	331	247	17	2,244	24,937
GEORGIA . . . . .	522,287	-	987	6,660	3	529,937	750,501
HAWAII . . . . .	106,963	-	9,503	573	34,126	151,165	360,469
IDAHO . . . . .	11	-	36,322	-	125	36,458	2,035
ILLINOIS . . . . .	43,050	-	-	128	33	43,211	342,013
INDIANA . . . . .	109,929	-	6	2,899	33	112,867	358,377
IOWA . . . . .	19,294	-	-	2	20	19,316	126,966
KANSAS . . . . .	101,564	24,598	3,876	587	67	130,692	644,276
KENTUCKY . . . . .	161,196	-	4	767	5	161,972	530,366
LOUISIANA . . . . .	115,002	-	97,700	405	1,432	214,539	310,412
MAINE . . . . .	1,034	-	-	-	10	1,044	2,093
MARYLAND . . . . .	95,800	-	4	492	1,611	97,908	751,525
MASSACHUSETTS . . . . .	12,966	-	1	78	10,694	23,739	198,993
MICHIGAN . . . . .	10,152	-	4	14	114	10,284	110,044
MINNESOTA . . . . .	2,521	-	35	20	18	2,594	69,873
MISSISSIPPI . . . . .	1,388	35	12,125	-	14,024	27,572	20,904
MISSOURI . . . . .	63,070	34	15,326	59	364	78,819	406,866
MONTANA . . . . .	6,505	-	-	-	4	6,543	4,626
NEBRASKA . . . . .	18,111	-	16	-	3	18,130	41,381
NEVADA . . . . .	4,603	150,663	390	47	-	155,703	98,459
NEW HAMPSHIRE . . . . .	121	-	-	-	20	141	9,715
NEW JERSEY . . . . .	39,606	-	157	944	15	40,722	523,183
NEW MEXICO . . . . .	220,124	2,199,506	2,239	101	350,623	2,772,593	247,247
NEW YORK . . . . .	136,149	-	-	96	17	136,262	556,784
NORTH CAROLINA . . . . .	148,725	-	-	5,064	55	153,844	404,479
NORTH DAKOTA . . . . .	900	-	-	1,859	4	2,763	322,517

TABLE 15 - COST AND ACREAGE OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY CONTROLLED - UNITED STATES  
BY TENURE AND STATE - AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1979

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

STATE	LAND AREA (ACRES)						COST TO U.S. GOVERNMENT 1/ \$(000)
	OWNED	PUBLIC DOMAIN	TEMPORARY USE	EASEMENTS	LEASED	TOTAL CONTROLLED	
OHIO . . . . .	23,351	-	14	177	107	23,649	137,550
OKLAHOMA . . . . .	121,237	51,230	34,322	20	182	206,991	334,143
OREGON . . . . .	9,363	8,280	2	2,675	3	20,323	36,862
PENNSYLVANIA . . . . .	25,072	-	15	386	17,927	43,400	424,100
RHODE ISLAND . . . . .	173	-	1	41	3	218	6,532
SOUTH CAROLINA . . . . .	53,240	-	18	21	22	53,301	162,878
SOUTH DAKOTA . . . . .	13	-	-	-	-	13	1,269
TENNESSEE . . . . .	107,401	-	176	123	17	107,717	428,140
TEXAS . . . . .	379,177	-	8,791	316	67,861	456,145	1,127,514
UTAH . . . . .	48,690	816,394	4	12	7,406	872,506	181,063
VERMONT . . . . .	11,996	-	-	-	-	11,996	3,902
VIRGINIA . . . . .	157,613	-	482	674	278	159,047	961,248
WASHINGTON . . . . .	223,038	27,677	5,009	937	3,028	359,690	297,916
WEST VIRGINIA . . . . .	122	-	3	2	14	141	5,037
WISCONSIN . . . . .	66,902	551	-	24	42	67,519	173,481
WYOMING . . . . .	-	9,464	-	-	-	9,464	-
TOTAL . . . . .	4,041,741	6,616,134	419,379	28,666	565,276	11,671,196	14,357,222

1/ DATA REPRESENTS THE COST OF LAND AND IMPROVEMENTS.



TABLE 16 - QUANTITY AND COST OF TEN LARGEST CATEGORIES OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY  
IN THE UNITED STATES BY CATEGORY

AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1979

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

CATEGORY	AREA (THOUSANDS)	OTHER MEASURE		NUMBER OF BUILDINGS	COST TO U.S. GOVERNMENT <sup>1/</sup> \$(000)
		FEET	QUANTITY		
TROOP HSG (721-724)	138,829 SQ FT	PK	1,461,363	19,159	2,013,243
FAMILY HSG (711)	141,699 SQ FT	FA	90,086	38,522	1,419,317
UTILITIES - ROADS - STREETS (85)	401,408 SQ YD	MILES	4,743,946	-	1,116,580
PRODUCTION (221-229)	46,547 SQ FT	-	-	7,221	961,597
TRAINING FAC (171-179)	42,484 SQ FT	-	-	5,035	732,201
MAINTENANCE FAC (211-219)	54,287 SQ FT	-	-	7,479	666,687
UTILITIES - ELECTRIC (811-813)	1,491 SQ FT	KV	1,758,780	993	638,440
COVERED STORAGE (441-442)	146,585 SQ FT	-	-	13,778	621,617
ADMINISTRATION BLDGS (610)	57,183 SQ FT	-	-	4,956	615,333
COMMUNITY FAC (740)	45,026 SQ FT	SEATS	246,991	6,392	597,119
TOTAL				<u>103,535</u>	<u>9,382,164</u>

<sup>1/</sup> DOES NOT INCLUDE INSTALLED EQUIPMENT.

TABLE 17 - COST AND RENTALS OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY CONTROLLED  
IN THE UNITED STATES - BY STATUS AND TYPE OF INSTALLATION

AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1979

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

(Thousands of dollars)

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS					
TYPE OF INSTALLATION	ACTIVE		INACTIVE 1/		TOTAL
	COST	PER-CENT	COST	PER-CENT	
A - COST TO U. S. GOVERNMENT					
NONINDUSTRIAL . . . . .	\$ 9,265,722	97.9	\$ 194,905	2.1	\$ 9,460,627
INDUSTRIAL . . . . .	2,583,471	97.9	55,305	2.1	2,638,776
TOTAL . . . . .	\$11,849,193	97.9	\$ 250,210	2.1	\$12,099,403
B - ANNUAL RENTAL PAID FOR LEASED PROPERTY					
TYPE OF INSTALLATION	ACTIVE		INACTIVE 1/		TOTAL
	COST	PER-CENT	COST	PER-CENT	
NONINDUSTRIAL . . . . .	\$ 2,283	97.6	\$ 55	2.4	\$ 2,338
INDUSTRIAL . . . . .	1,246	99.9	1	0.1	1,247
TOTAL . . . . .	\$ 3,529	98.4	\$ 56	1.6	\$ 3,585
C - ANNUAL RENTAL RECEIVED FOR LEASED PROPERTY					
NONINDUSTRIAL . . . . .	\$ 2,820	99.9	7	0.1	\$ 2,827
INDUSTRIAL . . . . .	976	100.0	0	0.0	976
TOTAL . . . . .	\$ 3,796	99.9	7	0.1	\$ 3,803

<sup>1/</sup> INCLUDES EXCESS AND STANDBY.

TABLE 18 - ACREAGE OF MILITARY PROPERTY CONTROLLED IN THE  
UNITED STATES - BY STATUS AND TYPE OF  
TENURE AND INSTALLATION

AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1979

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

TYPE OF TENURE AND INSTALLATION	ACTIVE		INACTIVE		TOTAL
	ACRES	PER- CENT	ACRES	PER- CENT	
A - LAND OWNED					
NONINDUSTRIAL . . . . .	897,158	99.7	3,146	0.3	900,304
INDUSTRIAL . . . . .	252,896	99.6	890	0.4	253,786
TOTAL . . . . .	1,150,054	99.7	4,036	0.3	1,154,090
B - LAND FROM PUBLIC DOMAIN					
NONINDUSTRIAL . . . . .	953,835	100.0	-	0.0	953,835
INDUSTRIAL . . . . .	1,022,775	100.0	-	0.0	1,022,775
TOTAL . . . . .	1,976,610	100.0	-	0.0	1,976,610
C - LAND UNDER TEMPORARY USE					
NONINDUSTRIAL . . . . .	152,017	100.0	1	0.0	152,018
INDUSTRIAL . . . . .	3,881	100.0	-	0.0	3,881
TOTAL . . . . .	155,898	100.0	1	0.0	155,899
D - LAND LEASED					
NONINDUSTRIAL . . . . .	117,709	100.0	28	0.0	117,737
INDUSTRIAL . . . . .	14,358	100.0	-	0.0	14,358
TOTAL . . . . .	132,067	100.0	28	0.0	132,095
E - LAND USED THROUGH EASEMENTS					
NONINDUSTRIAL . . . . .	47,823	99.3	340	0.7	48,163
INDUSTRIAL . . . . .	1,041	100.0	-	0.0	1,041
TOTAL . . . . .	48,864	99.3	340	0.7	49,204
F - ALL LANDS CONTROLLED					
NONINDUSTRIAL . . . . .	2,168,542	99.8	3,515	0.2	2,172,057
INDUSTRIAL . . . . .	1,294,951	99.9	890	0.1	1,295,841
TOTAL . . . . .	3,463,493	99.9	4,405	0.1	3,467,898

TABLE 19 - COST AND ACREAGE OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY CONTROLLED - UNITED STATES  
BY TENURE AND STATE - AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1979

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

STATE	LAND AREA (ACRES)						COST TO U.S. GOVERNMENT 1/ \$(000)
	OWNED	PUBLIC DOMAIN	TEMPORARY USE	EASEMENTS	LEASED	TOTAL CONTROLLED	
ALABAMA . . . . .	2,820	-	-	642	1,050	4,512	6,079
ALASKA . . . . .	-	65,988	4,700	-	476	71,164	224,877
ARIZONA . . . . .	2,445	10	1,342	237	255	4,289	80,416
ARKANSAS . . . . .	612,859	-	-	2	12	133	1,989
CALIFORNIA . . . . .	612,859	1,753,960	69,159	13,244	118,899	2,568,121	3,270,756
COLORADO . . . . .	-	-	2	-	4	6	527
CONNECTICUT . . . . .	1,196	-	-	7	5	1,208	137,291
DELAWARE . . . . .	386	-	-	-	2	388	5,771
DISTRICT OF COL . . . . .	447	599	62	-	-	1,108	162,696
FLORIDA . . . . .	51,775	16,878	9,245	2,081	1,094	81,073	928,149
GEORGIA . . . . .	12,719	-	558	6,214	11	19,502	121,910
HAWAII . . . . .	18,941	42,317	62	209	435	61,964	845,333
IDAHO . . . . .	22	-	1	3	2	28	773
ILLINOIS . . . . .	2,953	-	9	10	594	3,566	284,733
INDIANA . . . . .	62,662	-	-	-	17	62,679	123,430
IOWA . . . . .	15	-	463	-	15	493	2,722
KANSAS . . . . .	17	-	8	-	3	28	1,669
KENTUCKY . . . . .	124	-	1	-	-	125	20,323
LOUISIANA . . . . .	3,683	-	-	1,679	22	5,384	124,250
MAINE . . . . .	7,382	-	-	114	4	7,500	218,394
MARYLAND . . . . .	21,637	-	856	193	18	22,704	695,268
MASSACHUSETTS . . . . .	3,333	-	39	111	1	3,484	121,131
MICHIGAN . . . . .	34	-	19	-	19	72	3,595
MINNESOTA . . . . .	111	-	-	2	23	136	14,364
MISSISSIPPI . . . . .	12,026	-	3,340	2,619	123	18,108	145,012
MISSOURI . . . . .	11	-	-	-	15	26	2,790
MONTANA . . . . .	-	-	-	-	6	6	620
NEBRASKA . . . . .	7	-	-	-	6	13	1,312
NEVADA . . . . .	4,115	59,538	56,067	20	6	119,746	39,325
NEW HAMPSHIRE . . . . .	12	-	-	-	-	12	461
NEW JERSEY . . . . .	18,645	-	2	3	12	18,662	200,461
NEW MEXICO . . . . .	1	-	113	-	259	373	8,276
NEW YORK . . . . .	7,096	-	28	9	39	7,172	130,289
NORTH CAROLINA . . . . .	114,971	-	3,604	46	961	119,582	526,040
NORTH DAKOTA . . . . .	-	-	-	-	2	2	235

TABLE 19 - COST AND ACRAGE OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY CONTROLLED - UNITED STATES  
BY TENURE AND STATE - AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1979  
DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

STATE	LAND AREA (ACRES)						COST TO U.S. GOVERNMENT <sup>1/</sup> \$(000)
	OWNED	PUBLIC DOMAIN	TEMPORARY USE	EASEMENTS	LEASED	TOTAL CONTROLLED	
OHIO . . . . .	442	-	-	2	148	592	63,324
OKLAHOMA . . . . .	11	-	-	-	4	15	7,417
OREGON . . . . .	146	37,320	-	15,404	8	52,878	5,547
PENNSYLVANIA . . . . .	4,565	-	-	100	43	4,708	422,746
RHODE ISLAND . . . . .	6,835	-	-	65	13	6,913	354,647
SOUTH CAROLINA . . . . .	33,385	-	26	273	1,038	34,722	529,814
SOUTH DAKOTA . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TENNESSEE . . . . .	3,607	-	15	7	78	3,707	138,385
TEXAS . . . . .	19,558	-	-	4,168	6,312	30,038	326,592
UTAH . . . . .	518	-	4	4	3	529	13,103
VERMONT . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	1	505
VIRGINIA . . . . .	94,796	-	5,175	1,370	2	101,343	1,238,539
WASHINGTON . . . . .	25,487	-	988	322	38	26,835	505,644
WEST VIRGINIA . . . . .	2,175	-	-	44	3	2,222	36,939
WISCONSIN . . . . .	-	-	11	-	14	25	4,750
WYOMING . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	1	184
TOTAL . . . . .	1,154,090	1,976,610	155,899	49,204	132,095	3,467,898	12,099,403

<sup>1/</sup> DATA REPRESENTS THE COST OF LAND AND IMPROVEMENTS.

TABLE 20 - QUANTITY AND COST OF TEN LARGEST CATEGORIES OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY  
IN THE UNITED STATES - FY CATEGORY

AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1979

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

CATEGORY	AREA (THOUSANDS)	OTHER MEASURE		NUMBER OF BUILDINGS	COST TO U.S. GOVERNMENT <sup>1/</sup> \$(000)
		UNIT	QUANTITY		
MAINTENANCE FACILITIES	89,044 SQ FT	EACH	21,219	5,927	1,384,491
TROOP HOUSING (EXCL. EMERGENCY)	61,828 SQ FT	PN	613,099	3,240	1,148,412
FAMILY HOUSING/DWELLINGS	110,072 SQ FT	FA	1,145,027	37,889	1,131,978
TRAINING FACILITIES	40,843 SQ FT	PN	24,958	2,513	663,035
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT & TEST	20,788 SQ FT	-	-	2,800	586,631
UTILITIES - ELECTRIC	1,317 SQ FT	LIN. FT	496,555	1,184	556,369
COMMUNITY FACILITIES - INTERIOR	41,768 SQ FT	-	-	5,288	543,425
AIRFIELD PAVEMENTS	74,472 SQ YD	LIN. FT	2,753	-	540,157
UTILITIES - ROADS & STREETS	162,082 SQ YD	-	12,501	-	522,734
STORAGE - COVERED (DEPOT & INST)	83,094 SQ FT	NS	51,352,606	4,409	473,897
TOTAL				<u>63,252</u>	<u>7,551,129</u>

<sup>1/</sup> DOES NOT INCLUDE INSTALLED EQUIPMENT.

TABLE 21 - COST AND RENTALS OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY CONTROLLED  
IN THE UNITED STATES - BY STATUS AND TYPE OF INSTALLATION

AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1979

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

(Thousands of Dollars)

TYPE OF INSTALLATION	ACTIVE		INACTIVE 1/		TOTAL
	COST	PER-CENT	COST	PER-CENT	
A - COST TO U.S. GOVERNMENT					
NONINDUSTRIAL . . . . .	\$14,707,954	97.8	\$ 332,429	2.2	\$15,040,383
INDUSTRIAL . . . . .	559,182	100.0	-	.0	559,182
TOTAL . . . . .	\$15,267,136	97.9	\$ 332,429	2.1	\$15,599,565
TYPE OF INSTALLATION	ACTIVE		INACTIVE 1/		TOTAL
	COST	PER-CENT	COST	PER-CENT	
B - ANNUAL RENTAL PAID FOR LEASED PROPERTY					
NONINDUSTRIAL . . . . .	\$ 9,686	98.9	\$ 110	1.1	\$ 9,796
INDUSTRIAL . . . . .	-	.0	-	.0	-
TOTAL . . . . .	\$ 9,686	98.9	\$ 110	1.1	\$ 9,796
C - ANNUAL RENTAL RECEIVED FOR LEASED PROPERTY					
NONINDUSTRIAL . . . . .	\$ 2,056	94.5	\$ 119	5.5	\$ 2,175
INDUSTRIAL . . . . .	125	100.0	-	.0	125
TOTAL . . . . .	\$ 2,181	94.8	\$ 119	5.2	\$ 2,300

1/ INCLUDES EXCESS AND STANDBY.

TABLE 22 - ACREAGE OF MILITARY PROPERTY CONTROLLED IN THE  
UNITED STATES - BY STATUS AND TYPE OF  
TENURE AND INSTALLATION

AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1970

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

TYPE OF TENURE AND INSTALLATION	ACTIVE		INACTIVE		TOTAL
	ACRES	PER- CENT	ACRES	PER- CENT	
A - LAND OWNED					
NONINDUSTRIAL . . . . .	1,307,860	97.5	-	-	1,307,860
INDUSTRIAL . . . . .	13,326	100.0	-	-	13,326
TOTAL . . . . .	1,321,186	97.7	-	-	1,321,186
B - LAND FROM PUBLIC DOMAIN					
NONINDUSTRIAL . . . . .	6,862,959	99.1	-	-	6,862,959
INDUSTRIAL . . . . .	41	100.0	-	-	41
TOTAL . . . . .	6,864,000	99.1	-	-	6,864,000
C - LAND UNDER TEMPORARY USE					
NONINDUSTRIAL . . . . .	481,830	99.1	4,261	-	486,091
INDUSTRIAL . . . . .	17	100.0	-	-	17
TOTAL . . . . .	481,847	99.1	4,261	-	486,104
D - LAND LEASED					
NONINDUSTRIAL . . . . .	264,208	89.1	32,431	1.9	296,639
INDUSTRIAL . . . . .	353	100.0	-	-	353
TOTAL . . . . .	264,561	89.1	32,431	1.9	296,992
E - LAND USED THROUGH EASEMENTS					
NONINDUSTRIAL . . . . .	172,069	98.1	3,331	1.9	175,400
INDUSTRIAL . . . . .	425	100.0	-	-	425
TOTAL . . . . .	172,494	98.1	3,331	1.9	175,825
F - ALL LANDS CONTROLLED					
NONINDUSTRIAL . . . . .	9,089,926	98.5	135,174	1.5	9,225,100
INDUSTRIAL . . . . .	14,162	100.0	-	-	14,162
TOTAL . . . . .	9,104,088	98.5	135,174	1.5	9,239,262



TABLE 23 - COST AND ACREAGE OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY CONTROLLED - UNITED STATES  
BY TENURE AND STATE - AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1979

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

STATE	LAND AREA (ACRES)						COST TO U.S. GOVERNMENT <sup>1</sup> / \$(000)
	OWNED	PUBLIC DOMAIN	TEMPORARY USE	EASEMENTS	LEASED	TOTAL CONTROLLED	
ALABAMA	3,348	-	2	952	186	4,488	138,968
ALASKA	5,700	111,863	40,668	556	253	159,040	1,039,061
ARIZONA	14,511	2,573,996	17,383	1,971	94,381	2,702,242	468,904
ARKANSAS	9,392	-	4	5,597	128	15,121	283,430
CALIFORNIA	378,993	89,914	3,604	3,773	2,830	479,114	1,940,983
COLORADO	29,173	-	1,330	5,697	1,064	37,264	548,114
CONNECTICUT	21	-	-	8	158	187	7,975
DELAWARE	2,859	-	-	811	68	3,738	154,998
DISTRICT OF COL	606	-	-	-	-	606	83,495
FLORIDA	489,266	137,464	132	1,004	257	628,123	990,097
GEORGIA	11,775	-	5,168	838	263	18,044	385,979
HAWAII	5,350	-	383	176	194	6,103	234,299
IDAHO	2,253	110,166	241	407	7,708	120,775	109,830
ILLINOIS	4,990	-	3	476	133	5,602	300,002
INDIANA	2,723	-	2	327	329	3,381	94,613
IOWA	1	-	-	-	235	236	13,635
KANSAS	37,578	-	601	4,757	3	42,939	293,342
KENTUCKY	-	-	2	-	65	67	6,638
LOUISIANA	24,887	-	25,187	683	49	50,806	175,214
MAINE	10,515	-	23	2,035	91	12,664	226,785
MARYLAND	6,950	-	-	667	-	7,617	241,467
MASSACHUSETTS	5,540	-	379	505	2,488	8,912	272,526
MICHIGAN	8,844	160	28	3,039	7,651	19,722	330,218
MINNESOTA	1,146	-	1	199	442	1,788	67,205
MISSISSIPPI	5,973	-	2,951	634	373	9,931	235,088
MISSOURI	6,686	-	44	21,502	778	29,010	289,899
MONTANA	4,477	126	826	24,493	169	30,091	349,440
NEBRASKA	3,727	-	458	10,460	217	14,862	238,977
NEVADA	4,942	2,892,053	147,050	121	254	3,044,420	134,927
NEW HAMPSHIRE	7,138	-	-	104	-	7,242	107,577
NEW JERSEY	3,535	-	439	58	3,800	7,832	170,355
NEW MEXICO	56,574	109,385	1,647	3,104	4,448	175,158	446,950
NEW YORK	11,516	-	27	2,278	544	14,365	381,326
NORTH CAROLINA	3,359	-	1,909	1,024	46,711	53,003	158,478
NORTH DAKOTA	12,286	-	946	35,998	735	49,965	700,262

TABLE 23 - COST AND ACREAGE OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY CONTROLLED - UNITED STATES  
BY TENURE AND STATE - AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1979  
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

STATE	LAND AREA (ACRES)						COST TO U.S. GOVERNMENT 1/ \$(000)
	OWNED	PUBLIC DOMAIN	TEMPORARY USE	EASEMENTS	LEASED	TOTAL CONTROLLED	
OHIO . . . . .	12,515	-	6	766	509	13,796	618,230
OKLAHOMA . . . . .	9,493	-	3	2,633	1,285	13,414	407,409
OREGON . . . . .	231	288	115	814	706	2,154	48,989
PENNSYLVANIA . . . . .	174	-	261	66	255	756	37,653
RHODE ISLAND . . . . .	36	-	-	-	77	113	6,940
SOUTH CAROLINA . . . . .	14,659	-	11	1,286	8,127	24,093	241,530
SOUTH DAKOTA . . . . .	7,735	651	1,123	18,389	145	28,043	221,753
TENNESSEE . . . . .	29,080	-	147	1	455	39,683	401,856
TEXAS . . . . .	60,796	-	535	5,298	34,865	101,494	1,181,660
UTAH . . . . .	16,071	897,673	30	221	34,724	948,719	289,081
VERMONT . . . . .	167	-	-	22	278	467	12,540
VIRGINIA . . . . .	3,448	-	2,025	285	143	5,901	143,677
WASHINGTON . . . . .	9,289	-	220,823	1,300	29,915	270,417	231,390
WEST VIRGINIA . . . . .	-	-	-	-	497	497	14,085
WISCONSIN . . . . .	179	-	-	79	7,753	8,011	25,674
WYOMING . . . . .	2,179	3,912	591	10,311	253	17,246	96,041
TOTAL . . . . .	1,352,686	6,927,651	486,108	175,825	296,992	9,239,262	15,599,565

1/ DATA REPRESENTS THE COST OF LAND AND IMPROVEMENTS.

TABLE 24 - QUANTITY AND COST OF TEN LARGEST CATEGORIES OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY  
IN THE UNITED STATES - FY CATEGORY

AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1979

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

CATEGORY	AREA (THOUSANDS)	OTHER MEASURE		NUMBER OF BUILDINGS	COST OF U.S. GOVERNMENT <sup>1/</sup> \$(000)
		UNIT	QUANTITY		
LAND OPERATIONAL FACILITIES	22,522 SQ FT	EACH	2,747	2,402	1,731,723
FAMILY HOUSING/DWELLINGS	161,462 SQ FT	FA	120,344	57,907	1,701,106
MAINTENANCE FACILITIES	93,479 SQ FT	EACH	1,441	6,792	1,522,065
AIRFIELD PAVEMENTS	201,170 SQ YD	EACH	1,779	-	1,428,522
TROOP HOUSING	52,581 SQ FT	PN	238,813	3,118	904,025
UTILITIES - ROADS & STREETS	191,261 SQ YD	LIN. FT	65,263,847	-	741,332
ADMINISTRATION BUILDINGS	41,751 SQ FT	EACH	33	2,808	704,280
UTILITIES - ELECTRIC	1,410 SQ FT	KW	55,201	1,036	702,279
COMMUNITY FACILITIES - INTERIOR	35,797 SQ FT	SEATS	65,674	3,898	680,183
RESEARCH & DEV TES BUILDINGS	18,283 SQ FT	-	-	1,381	583,409
TOTAL				<u>79,342</u>	<u>10,698,924</u>

<sup>1/</sup> DOES NOT INCLUDE INSTALLED EQUIPMENT.

TABLE 25 - COST OF WORK IN PLACE ON CONSTRUCTION IN PROGRESS  
BY MILITARY DEPARTMENT 1/ AND LOCATION  
as of September 30, 1979

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE  
(Thousands of Dollars)

Location	Department of Defense	Army 2/	Navy (Including Marine Corps)	Air Force
United States . . . . .	4,241,095	945,735	2,522,974	772,386
Possessions . . . . .	117,337	5,935	81,972	29,430
Foreign Countries . . . . .	1,549,305	1,319,834	104,219	95,252
<u>TOTAL . . . . .</u>	<u>5,907,737</u>	<u>2,301,504</u>	<u>2,709,165</u>	<u>897,068</u>

1/ Includes construction work for DoD agencies.

2/ Excludes \$9,175 million cost of work in place of civil works projects.

PART II

MILITARY PERSONAL PROPERTY

## Section A - Weapons and Military Equipment in Use

### 1. GENERAL

This broad category represents 63.3 percent of the total dollar value of Defense Department personal property. In general, it includes items of military materiel assigned to using units and includes all major weapons and much of the supporting equipment of the DoD. The equipment may have been issued from the supply systems inventories or it may have been purchased from a manufacturer, government or private, for direct shipment to a using unit. Major weapon systems are among the costliest types of military property and are steadily rising in value as more expensive modern weapon systems are incorporated into the inventory. Consequently, the total value is high even though original cost is generally used in pricing the items rather than current value.

Quantitative property records are maintained on major items in use until the items are destroyed, lost or otherwise disposed of; minor and consumable type items are not maintained on property records since they are assumed to be consumed at the time of issue.

The total value of equipment which had been issued or assigned to using units at the end of fiscal year 1979 was \$154.6 billion, an increase of \$7.7 billion over the value at the end of fiscal year 1978. This compares with an increase of \$7.4 billion in fiscal year 1978.

#### a. Army

The value of Army weapons and other military equipment in use as of September 30, 1979, was determined to be \$26.4 billion, 12 percent more than last reported. Included in the general list of equipment reported are: aircraft, valued at \$5.6 billion, an increase of \$0.7 billion; guided missiles, valued at \$4.3 billion, an increase of \$0.5 billion; tanks and combat vehicles, \$7.4 billion, an increase of \$0.9 billion; tactical and support vehicles, \$4.5 billion, an increase of \$0.6 billion; and other major items, such as communications and electronics and heavy support equipment, valued at \$4.6 billion, an increase of \$0.3 billion. The increases in the aircraft, missile, and combat vehicle categories were about 14 percent. Other equipment increased about 8 percent. Approximately 65 percent of this equipment is located in the United States.

b. Navy

Weapons and equipment of all kinds in use by the Navy and Marine Corps as of September 30, 1979, were valued at \$73.6 billion, an increase of \$2.5 billion (3 percent) since fiscal year 1978. Navy estimated the value of all ships and service craft at \$51.3 billion, or \$4.6 billion (10 percent) more than reported in the last report.

Navy and Marine Corps aircraft were reported to have the value of \$16.8 billion, a decrease of \$2.9 billion since fiscal year 1978. The decrease was due to erroneous reporting; the Navy included installed equipment as "in use" for several years. In fact, this equipment loses its identity in the inventory upon installation in aircraft. The cost of installed engines is included, but there were uninstalled engines in use valued at \$653 million, more than twice the \$304 million reported for fiscal year 1978. Aircraft ground support equipment was reported at \$2.8 billion, \$175 million less than in the last report.

Complete missiles, valued at \$1.4 billion as of September 30, 1979, were reported by the Navy. This does not include missile components or nonstrategic missiles reported in the supply system. Ammunition and other expendable ordnance was reported at \$1.5 billion, an increase of \$135 million.

Fleet Marine Force organic equipment totaled \$895 million, an increase of \$102 million, while Marine Corps organic property totaled \$263 million, \$78 million above the fiscal year 1978 figure.

Changes in the values of the various groups of Navy and Marine Corps military hardware were caused by various reasons. The 10 percent increase in the value of ships and service craft was substantially offset by a 15 percent reduction in the value of aircraft. Although the other groups of equipment represented much smaller portions of the total inventory, some changes were significant. Uninstalled engines increased in value by 115 percent, Marine Corps organic equipment increased by 42 percent and missiles by 20 percent. Aircraft ground support equipment dropped in value by six percent, while expendable ordnance and Fleet Marine Force equipment increased by 10 and 13 percent respectively.

c. Air Force

Weapons and other military equipment reported by the Air Force totaled \$52.5 billion as of September 30, 1979, an increase of \$2.2 billion (4 percent) since fiscal year 1978.

This included aircraft valued at \$37.4 billion, an increase of \$2.3 billion; missiles, valued at \$5.1 billion; vehicles valued at \$1.2 billion; and other unit mission equipment valued at \$7.2 billion. In general, the changes in the value of Air Force equipment in use were very modest, with aircraft increasing about 7 percent, vehicles about 4 percent, and the remaining groups of equipment declining in value by about one percent.

## Section B - Inventories of Military Equipment and Supplies in the Department of Defense Supply Systems Including Stock Fund Inventories

### 1. GENERAL

This section of the report deals with the inventories of the supply systems in DoD. For each of the four Military Services, and for the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA), dollar data are presented in terms of the major purposes for which the supplies and equipment are held.

Secretary of Defense logistics guidance establishes an objective for acquisition of materiel related to the Approved Forces specified in the Five Year Defense Program. This objective is the quantity of an item authorized for peacetime and wartime, from D-Day through the period and at the levels prescribed by such guidance. Assets in excess of this level may also be retained, within prescribed limits, to support those forces and for other retention objectives.

The inventories in the following tables are, therefore, monetarily divided into those held for the Approved Forces of the component, and those held as economic retention stock, contingency retention stock and potential DoD excess stock for which disposal action has not yet been initiated. The inventories are also subclassified into broad commodity categories representing families of similar kinds of items.

Inventories are accounted for in the supply systems of the Military Services and DLA from time of acceptance until they have been issued to a using unit. The supply system inventories are those being held in the storage or warehousing facilities of these DoD Components for issue to the user. They constitute that segment of the overall materiel supply system which is defined in the Joint Chiefs of Staff dictionary as the "phase of military supply which extends from receipt of finished supplies by the Military Services through issue for use or consumption."

The stocks are physically located at depots, posts, camps, stations and bases in the U.S. and possessions, and



in foreign countries and supply ships afloat. They are stored in warehouses, open storage space, ammunition depots, fuel tanks, etc.

Supply items which have been issued to the consuming military units, such as divisions, air-wings, and most ships, are not considered as assets of the supply system. These items are in the hands of the ultimate user and as such are carried in unit records until consumed, destroyed, captured, lost or otherwise disposed of. The cost of these items were treated in Section A along with such operational weapons systems as ships, complete aircraft, complete ballistic missiles and space vehicles which are generally not considered supply system items. If an issued item in a military unit, such as a vehicle or piece of ordnance, becomes unserviceable, it is normally replaced by a serviceable item from the supply system. The unserviceable item (if of a reparable type) is returned to the supply system where it may be repaired and put back in supply channels or declared excess and disposed of.

Also not included in the supply system inventory totals is the value of raw materials used by industrial type activities and excess stocks for which disposal action has been initiated. These items are discussed in Sections D and E.

#### Stock Funds

Stock funds do not constitute a separate supply system. They are operational and financial systems employed by the Military Services and DLA principally to facilitate financial control over consumable-type supply items. The stock fund mechanism permits the Services to handle inventories of such continuous demand items on a replacement basis much as private business firms do when they replace stocks depleted by sales with new stocks purchased with the proceeds from such sales. Stock fund inventories for each Military Service and the DLA are shown separately in this section; however, they are also included in the overall totals for the entire supply system of each Military Service. The use of stock funds is authorized by Section 2208 of Title 10, United States Code. Additional financial information on Defense stock funds is contained in the annual report "Working Capital Funds of the Department of Defense," issued by DoD Washington Headquarters Services.

#### Reporting of Inventory Categories and Strata

Data representing the dollar value of inventories in the aggregate supply system, both the items which are financed by stock funds and those financed by appropriated funds, are shown for each of the Military Services and the DLA (which

retains only stock fund inventories) in the numbered tables in this section. Each of these tables shows the dollar amount of inventories in each major DoD commodity category, and in groupings according to the purposes for which the supplies are retained. In past reports, tables showed values of equipment and supplies for each Service based on categories reported by the Services when this report was first established. The inventories are now uniformly reported in the standard DoD categories.

### Principal and Secondary Items

The tables and the standard DoD categories are divided into two broad groupings: Principal Items (Categories 1-9) and Secondary Items (Categories 10-23). Principal items are end items and replacement assemblies of such major importance that detailed analysis and review are required, at the Military Department headquarters, of supply and demand. Principal items are normally those which are essential for combat or training, have high monetary value, or are difficult to procure. Secondary items represent the balance of the supply system inventory stocks. Some items are included in the tables although they are not considered a normal part of the supply system inventories of the Military Departments and Defense agencies. These include items stored on naval combat vessels (shipboard supplies) and "uncategorized" items or values which include National Guard Bureau stocks (reported by Army), special clearance accounts (reported by Navy), Air Force base-funded stocks, and stocks in transit that cannot be categorized (reported by Air Force and Navy).

### Stratification Elements

The stratification elements in use by the Services and the Defense Logistics Agency are uniformly described by DoD Instruction 4140.18. For principal items they are (1) Approved Force Acquisition, (2) Approved Force Retention, (3) Economic Retention, (4) Contingency Retention and (5) Potential Excess Stocks. The stratification elements for secondary items are more detailed, but have been reduced to coincide with those for principal items for the purposes of this report. The inventory stratification elements are defined as follows:

a. Approved Force Acquisition Stock is the value of assets allocated to the Approved Force Acquisition Objective (AFAO), which is the quantity of an item authorized for peacetime acquisition to equip and sustain the U.S. Approved Force in peacetime and in wartime, for the period and at the level of support prescribed by the latest logistics guidance issued by the Secretary of Defense. Stocks in this stratum held by one Service are not required to be transferred to

another Service without reimbursement. Other strata are subject to transfer without reimbursement.

b. Approved Force Retention Level Stocks (AFRLS) is the value of the assets allocated to the Approved Force Retention Level (AFRL), which is the quantity, in addition to the Approved Force Acquisition Objective (AFAO), that is required to equip and sustain the Approved Forces from D-Day until production equals the rate at which the item is required.

c. Economic Retention Stocks are assets excess to the AFRLS which are more economical to retain for future issue than to replenish by procurement.

d. Contingency Retention Stocks is the value of assets excess to the AFRLS which normally would be allocated to Potential DoD Excess but which will be retained for possible contingencies.

e. Potential DoD Excess Stocks is the value of assets above all authorized retention levels of the reporting DoD Component which are in process of screening for possible utilization, and for which final determination as DoD excess has thus not yet been made.

f. Unstratified Stocks

In addition to the stratified stocks shown above, the tables that follow show unstratified stocks consisting of in-transit stocks, stocks in hands of contractors, and other stocks that are, for the time being, unstratified for some reason. This strata may also contain financial accounting adjustments.

In-transit stock is that owned by a DoD Component which is enroute (1) from manufacturers or suppliers; (2) from U.S. depots to overseas commands or vice-versa; (3) from U.S. depots to U.S. commands or vice-versa; and (4) between U.S. depots; and which has not been received by the consignee. Accounting systems of reporting components may not always reveal these in-transit or other stocks separately; instead these stocks may be stratified as appropriate by the DoD Component.

2. Summary of DoD Supply System Inventories (Tables 26 and 27)

The total dollar value of equipment and supplies in inventory in the DoD as of September 30, 1979, was \$66.6 billion, an increase of \$7.8 billion from that reported as of September 30, 1978. Table 26 shows the \$66,602 million of inventories by funds through which they were acquired.

Appropriation-financed inventories amounted to \$53,061 million, an increase of \$6,820 million since FY 1978, whereas stock-funded inventories increased in dollar value by \$953 million during the same period. Included in this table are a total of \$1,971 million of Navy-owned shipboard supplies and aviation consolidated allowance list material.

The stratified supply system inventories are compiled by each of the DoD Components by commodity categories that the component uses in accounting for its stocks. However, since there are some 173 of these categories or classes of items covering the appropriation-financed and stock-funded inventories of the several components, differing in nomenclature as well as in content, it is not practical to prepare combined DoD tables using each of them. In an effort to reduce the combination of information to manageable proportions, a set of 23 standard categories have been established into which the 173 service categories have been aggregated. The assignment of Service categories to the standard groupings has been done with the advice of Service personnel, but it is not totally correct since some of the Service categories contain both principal items and some of the secondary items that support them, while others, for Service reasons, include items of more than one standard category.

The aggregation is intended to provide a brief summary overview of Defense stocks, by broadly comparable groupings, for management purposes.

Table 27 shows, by these standard categories, the stratified stocks of DoD as of September 30, 1979. Approved Force Acquisition stocks are not transferable on a nonreimbursable basis, but all other stocks are, and they are aggregated in a subtotal column entitled "Subtotal T/D Stocks."

### 3. Army Supply System Inventories (Table 28)

The total reported value of Army stocks as of September 30, 1979, amounted to \$20.4 billion, an increase of \$3.2 billion since fiscal year 1978. Appropriation-financed inventories made up 85 percent of the total. They increased \$3.0 billion. Stock-funded inventories increased \$181 million (Table 26).

Approved Force Acquisition Objective (AFAO) stocks of the Army account for 74 percent of the total, leaving 24 percent in the transferable/disposable strata and two percent unstratified. Table 28 shows total stocks by materiel category. The values of stock fund inventories are incorporated into this table. Table 29 show the value of stock fund items by strata and by Army materiel categories.

Of the increase of \$3.2 billion, \$1.4 billion was reported under the category of ammunition under the inventory management of the U.S. Army Armament Materiel Readiness Command. The net increase in approved force acquisition stocks dollar value resulted from a combination of an increase in stock items qualifying for AFAO (and a net decrease in retention stocks, i.e., transferable/disposable stocks); unit cost growth due to inflation; and delivery of higher priced items. The Army became single manager for conventional ammunition for the Department of Defense in 1977, acquiring from Navy the McAlester, Oklahoma and Hawthorne, Nevada ammunitions depots. They also acquired a part of the Navy's Crane, Indiana, weapons support center. Army has since established a unique code to identify conventional ammunition in its inventory system. Much of the remainder of the \$3.2 billion inventory value increase occurred in the AFAO stocks of the Tracked Combat Vehicle classification managed by the U.S. Army Tank-Automotive Readiness Command. This increase was attributed to increased receipts from production and to unit price increases.

The Army supply system inventory reporting system is structured around major commands, commodity groups and major inventory control managers. Reports of principal items of equipment are completed by seven principal inventory managers from data submitted by various command. The inventory managers are as follows:

1. U.S. Army Troop Support and Aviation Readiness Command (USATSARCOM), St. Louis, Missouri;
2. U.S. Army Tank-Automotive Readiness Command (USATARCOM), Warren, Michigan;

3. U.S. Army Missile Readiness Command (USAMICOM), Redstone Arsenal, Alabama;
4. U.S. Army Electronics Materiel Readiness Activity (USAEMRA), Warrenton, Virginia;
5. U.S. Army Communications Systems Logistics Agency (USACSLA); Fort Huachuca, Arizona
6. U.S. Army Communications and Electronics Readiness Command (USACERCOM), Fort Monmouth, New Jersey;
7. U.S. Army Armament Materiel Readiness Command (USAARRCOM), Rock Island, Illinois.

These managers report the value of inventories retained by them under categories based on budget project (BP) codes, which relate the inventories to appropriations. The reports are reviewed and combined at Headquarters, Department of the Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command (DARCOM) and forwarded to the Office of the Secretary of Defense via Department of the Army, General Staff (Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics).

Reports of inventory data for secondary items of materiel are separated into procurement appropriated funded (wholesale and retail) and stock-funded (wholesale and retail). They are reported quarterly by means of the Army's "Quarterly Stratification of Secondary Items Report" which distinguishes between "National Inventory Control Point (NICP) Assets" (wholesale) in Part A and "Overseas Command and CONUS Installation Assets" (retail) in Part B. Much of this system is automated. The data of the NICP (wholesale) materiel inventories are assembled by the major activity which is responsible for the appropriations as with principal items. The broad classifications of materiel within the NICP's are classified by alpha codes which in turn are identified with appropriations, budget activities, and budget projects. As with principal items, the inventory information is forwarded to DARCOM for review, consolidations and forwarding to OSD via the Department of the Army. The retail inventories of procurement appropriated fund materiel are reported to the major inventory managers by the major commands (MACOM's) which include U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC), U.S. Army Forces Command (FORSCOM), U.S. Army Japan (USARJ), Eighth U.S. Army, Korea, U.S. Army, Europe (USAREUR), and U.S. Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command.

Since these commands each report on many materiel categories, the reports are cross fed to responsible NICP's

where they are combined into "local secondary item stratifications" which then follow the same path as the wholesale or "central secondary item stratification." The reporting of stock fund materiel is similar to that of procurement appropriation funded materiel. It differs in that some of the inventory managers are not major commands, since responsibility for appropriations is not a consideration in the management of these inventories. The stock fund commodity groups and inventory managers are as follows:

- Air Materiel - TSARCOM
- Missile Materiel - MICOM
- Weapons, Special Weapons, Chemical and Fire Control - ARRCOM
- Combat and Automotive - TSARCOM
- Ground Forces Support - TSARCOM
- Construction and Ground Support - USAGMPA (USA General Materiel and Petroleum Activity)
- POL, Chemical - USAGMPA
- Clothing and Textiles - USASA (USA Support Activity)
- Subsistence - USASA
- Medical and Dental - USAMMA (USA Medical Materiel Agency)
- General Supplies - USAGMPA
- Industrial Supplies - USAGMPA
- Communications and Electronic - CERCOM

#### 4. Navy Supply System Inventories (Table 30)

As of September 30, 1979, Navy reported supply system inventories values at \$17.2 billion. This value includes supplies carried in the storerooms of combatant ships as shipboard supplies and Aviation Consolidated Allowance List (AVCAL) stocks. The values of these stocks are appended to the inventories of Table 30 as line B-2. Comparison of this year's total value of Navy supply system inventories with that of September 30, 1978, shows an increase of \$2.1 billion, of which \$0.4 billion applied to the aforementioned shipboard supplies and AVCAL, and \$0.3 billion applied to uncategorized stock in transit. Of the balance, \$0.2 billion of the increase applied to stock fund inventories, mostly in aeronautical materiel and retail supplies; \$0.4 billion in principal item inventories, mostly in the categories of air launched missile material, torpedoes and related equipment, and expendable ordnance; and \$0.9 billion in secondary appropriation-funded items, mostly reparable aeronautical repair parts and strategic systems material.

Inventory management of most of the principal items in the Navy supply system is under the control of the system commands and project managers of the Chief of Naval Materiel,

although many of the more expendable items are managed by the Ships Parts Control Center at Mechanicsburg, PA, which also has inventory control over many of the secondary items. The principal item management is broken down as follows:

Naval Air Systems Command (NAVAIR), Washington, DC	Air launch missile material, ground vehicles, cryogenic facilities, meteorological equipment, sonobuoys and sonobuoy launch containers, aeronautical support equipment, aircraft engines, aeronautical change kits, and photographic material
Naval Electronics System Command (NAVELEX) Washington, DC	Shore electronics material
Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC), Washington, DC	Civil Engineering support equipment
Strategic Systems Project Office (SSPO), Washington, DC	Fire control and guidance equipment, FBM launcher/launcher support equipment, FBM navigation equipment, FBM missile subsystems, FBM navigation subsystems.
Naval Training Equipment Center, Orlando, FL	Training equipment
Naval Mine Engineering Facility, Yorktown, VA	Mine and related equipment
Aviation Supply Office (ASO), Philadelphia, PA	Aeronautical ground support equipment, other unspecified equipment
Ship Parts Control Center (SPCC), Mechanicsburg, PA	Expendable ordnance, expendable ordnance material, expendable ordnance equipment, general purpose electronic test equipment, torpedoes and major components, materials handling equipment

Inventory management of appropriation and stock-funded secondary items is more concentrated, most of the items being controlled from Ships Parts Control Center and Fleet Material Support Office, both at Mechanicsburg, PA., and by the Aviation Supply Office in Philadelphia, PA.



Ships Parts Control Center	Ordnance repair parts, repair parts to support SSPO equipment, air missile repair parts, electronic repair parts to support NAVELLEX, shipboard equipment assemblies, components and repair parts, deep submergence rescue equipment, aeronautical ground support equipment, electronic and ordnance repair parts to support NAVSEA equipment, shipboard material to support the Naval Oceanographic Program, surface missile repair parts and the stock fund material in the categories of ships, ordnance, electronics and base repair parts
Fleet Material Support Office	Stock fund material in the categories of clothing and subsistence, retail supplies, retail fuel and related products and the retail inventory system
Aviation Supply Office Philadelphia, PA	Repairable aeronautical repair parts, catapult and arresting gear material, aeronautical consumables (stock fund)
Navy Publications and Forms Center, Philadelphia, PA	Forms and printed matter (stock fund)
Navy Resale System Office Brooklyn, NY store stocks	Stock fund items pertaining to ships store and commissary
Strategic Systems Project Office, Washington, DC	FBM fire control and guidance equipment, FBM launcher support equipment, FBM missile handling and support components, FBM navigational equipment and FBM inertial navigation systems

Major stock points for the Navy wholesale inventories are the supply centers at Charleston, SC; Norfolk, VA; Oakland, CA and San Diego, CA.

Beginning in fiscal year 1976 the Navy instituted a system of Operational Support Inventories (OSI) and fixed allowances for aviation material at Naval Air Stations.

These protected retail levels for support of the air station customers were established to improve activity supply effectiveness, decrease delays caused by work stoppages and reduce the number of aircraft not operationally ready due to lack of parts. Due to its success at the air stations, the program is being extended to include shipyards and other ship support activities.

In addition to the operational support inventory programs, the Navy is implementing a Shore Station Realignment plan. This plan includes consolidation of wholesale support functions in the Naval Supply Centers. Wholesale inventory functions formerly performed by air stations are now performed by nearby supply centers, leaving the air stations with only those inventories necessary to support their local customers. In addition to reductions in wholesale inventories, there have been savings in personnel due to the elimination of duplicative management functions.

Beginning April 1, 1981, the Navy will begin an extended test of stock funding depot level reparable items. The test will include about 70,000 items which are essentially for ship support. It is expected that this program will result in several supply system improvements. First, material will be paid for from operating funds. If an unserviceable unit is to be turned in, the customer operating fund will be charged an amount to cover the cost of repair. If no unserviceable item is turned in the customer will be charged the full standard price. Stock funding of depot level reparables is expected to offer several advantages. Among these are:

First, the stock fund can respond to changes in support requirements quickly because there is no statutory limit on obligational authority as in the procurement and operating appropriations. The stock fund can be granted additional obligational authority based on anticipated future sales;

Second, the establishment of a buyer/seller relationship should improve supply discipline. Customers will be more apt to turn in unserviceable material since they have to pay for it if they do not;

Third, with both procurement and repair from the same funds, it will be possible to make tradeoffs between procurement and repair which cannot now be made; and,

Fourth, it is expected that supply effectiveness will increase.

## 5. Marine Corps Supply System Inventories (Table 32)

Supply stocks of the Marine Corps totaled \$3.2 billion as of September 30, 1979, an increase of \$584 million over the \$2.6 billion reported for fiscal year 1978. Table 32 shows the distribution of the total by DoD categories. Stock-funded inventories increased by \$7 million. They are shown in detail in Table 33, but they are also incorporated into Table 32. About 92 percent of the \$584 million increase occurred in the principal item categories of ammunition (\$430 million) and ordnance (\$110 million). The increase in these categories was the result of a combination of price increases and inclusion of items from procurement that did not get posted in time for the previous report. The Marine Corps has embarked upon the development and implementation of a new methodology for managing its supply system. It is referred to as the Marine Corps Standard Supply System or M3S. This system is intended to replace three separate systems currently in operation and to facilitate consolidation of most of the data processing functions through the Marine Corps. Data processing involved in this consolidation is presently distributed among eight different installations. The new system will have the flexibility to support an indefinite number of logistical locations, produce desired fiscal and financial output data and reports at less expense, and perhaps most importantly, provide the Fleet Marine Force with the same type of support when deployed as it receives when in garrison. This latter support will be provided through the Consolidated Issue Point (CIP) concept of the new system.

## 6. Air Force Supply System Inventories (Table 34)

Air Force inventories totaled \$20.9 billion as of September 30, 1979, an increase of \$1.5 billion over fiscal year 1978. Of this increase, \$1.3 billion was associated with appropriation-funded stocks and \$228 million with stock-funded stocks. Most of the increase, \$1.2 billion, occurred in appropriation-funded aeronautical investment material and was due to a variety of factors. These included: increased unit costs, assets received from reclamation, deliveries from new procurement, and transfers from other categories. The transfers of items came from the categories of vehicular spare parts and other base maintenance equipment. Prominent among the items transferred were non-vehicular engines.

The Air Force system of reporting its supply system inventories minimizes both commodity categories and inventory managers. The principal items are generally defined with seven categories, most of them budget projects. Most of the

inventory items are managed by five Air Logistics Centers (ALC's): Oklahoma City, OK; Ogden, UT; San Antonio, TX; Sacramento, CA; and Warner Robins, GA. All categories and inventory managers are also tied to the appropriations which fund the items. Consolidation and review takes place at Headquarters, Air Force Logistics Command (AFLC), Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio. The completed reports are forwarded to the Office of the Secretary of Defense via the Department of the Air Force, Deputy Chief of Staff, Logistics and Engineering. Appropriation-funded secondary items are grouped under nine budget projects and one group of base operating stocks. Stock-funded items are managed under six stock fund divisions:

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Fuels Division                               | Air Force Logistics Center,<br>San Antonio, TX                            |
| 2. Commissary Division                          | Air Force Commissary Service,<br>Kelly Air Force Base, San<br>Antonio, TX |
| 3. Medical-Dental<br>Division                   | Air Force Medical Material<br>Field Office, Frederick, MD                 |
| 4. General Support<br>Division                  | HQ Air Force Logistics Command,<br>Wright-Patterson AFB, Dayton, OH       |
| 5. Systems Support<br>Division                  | HQ Air Force Logistics Command,<br>Wright-Patterson AFB, Dayton, OH       |
| 6. Air Force Academy<br>Cadet Store<br>Division | U.S. Air Force Academy, Colorado<br>Springs, CO                           |

The secondary item reports are also consolidated at the Air Force Logistics Command. Air Force materiel categories and inventory managers are listed in Appendix III.

Included this year in the Air Force supply system report were summaries of developments in both wholesale and retail inventory management. These reports are herein presented.

#### DEVELOPMENTS IN WHOLESALE INVENTORY MANAGEMENT

Although the 1975 cancellation of the Advanced Logistics System (ALS) was a setback to Air Force Logistics Command (AFLC), the ensuing years have seen a large number of innovative developments, all designed to enhance inventory control and reduce costs. While not all-inclusive, the following paragraphs are indicative of these developments:

### Mission Item Essentially Coding

The Air Force is implementing a new Air Force item essentiality coding structure in the AFLC requirement systems. This coding structure combines weapons system and logistics information from the Air Staff, major using commands (MAJCOMs), and AFLC to identify those AFLC-managed items that require increased support to better enable the Air Force to perform its primary missions. The first position of the new three digit essentiality code is a derivative of Logistics Support Priorities (LSP), an Air Staff-approved rank ordering of Air Force weapon systems for logistics support. The second position of the code reveals how essential a subsystem is to the accomplishment of the user's mission. This data is furnished by the using MAJCOMs. The third position of the code represents how critical the individual component is to the subsystem. This information is provided by AFLC equipment specialists at each Air Logistics Center. Procedures have been developed to implement this coding structure into the AFLC Recoverable Requirements System, Expendable Requirements System, and Equipment Requirements System. Once these procedures are fully implemented, each AFLC-managed item will have a mission item essentiality code assigned within its applicable requirements system, by application (B52, F4C, etc.), at the component level. This coding structure will allow the Air Force to better allocate funds/resources to peace and wartime requirements. For example, funds can be applied to spare part requirements in direct proportion to how essential the item is to the user's mission. Also, the Air Force's more essential and combat critical items can be scheduled for repair on AFLC repair lines before less essential items. In addition, the coding structure will enable AFLC to better define War Reserve Material (WRM) and Other War Reserve Material (OWRM) requirements by deleting peacetime/training item requirements, and will allow safety levels on wartime/ combat essential items to be increased. The time table is as follows:

- a. Mission item essentiality codes have already been established in data system D041, Recoverable Requirements System.
- b. Implementation of the mission item essentiality codes into data system D062, Expendable Requirements System, is scheduled for May 31, 1980.
- c. A preliminary evaluation number (PEN) to establish the mission item essentiality codes into the D039, Equipment Requirements System, is in coordination/approval channels. Target date for implementation is March 1981.

This is a large and complicated endeavor that is already paying dividends to AFLC and the Air Force. Sub-system information obtained from the MAJCOMs is an excellent management tool for AFLC. This information has enabled AFLC to reduce OWRM funding by \$67.7 million. In addition, the mission item essentiality codes at item/application level may prove to be an invaluable tool in increasing supply support to the Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force (RDJTF). Since changes can be accomplished mechanically, the Air Force can quickly reprioritize AFLC support at the national stock number level. In addition, work is underway to design methods of using mission item essentiality in the AFLC distribution systems. When critically important assets become scarce, it is necessary to control their distribution. Otherwise less essential demands could consume the inventory and readiness be crippled. AFLC's objective is to use mission item essentiality in its non-routine release programs.

#### USAF Equipment Data Bank Redesign

AFLC, in cooperation with the Air Force Data System Design Center (AFDSDC) and the MAJCOMs, has planned, designed and developed a daily equipment transaction reporting system. The objective of this task, which involved the interfacing of 19 data systems, was modernization of the Air Force equipment management system (AFEMS). Within AFLC, the major task was the redesign of the USAF equipment data bank, the single worldwide repository of equipment item data. The revised system provides for permanent master files, add/change/delete reporting and closed loop asset visibility, including in-transit visibility. The current equipment item data being maintained in AFLC data system C008 will result in significant improvements in the equipment item requirements computation, readiness assessment/crisis management capability, support to the MAJCOMs, support to special commodity management systems and a solid base for future improvements.

#### Requirements Data Bank

AFLC has established a requirements data bank project to improve the processes involved in planning, programming, budgeting, and controlling the money needed to acquire and maintain supplies and equipment required to support Air Force weapon systems. Using some of the initiatives already discussed, the project objectives are: to provide AF managers the tools needed to define and evaluate logistics resource needs for weapon systems, to allocate resources to weapon systems considering their priority and essentiality, and to measure the effect of resource decisions in terms of war readiness capabilities. Another project objective will be

to provide the people managing specific items of supply and equipment the information needed for making timely requirements computations, using forecasting techniques tailored to individual item characteristics and importance. This is a long range effort, starting with a comprehensive feasibility analysis in mid-1980. Phased implementation of capabilities should start in 1983.

## DEVELOPMENTS IN RETAIL INVENTORY MANAGEMENT

### Air Force Standard Base Supply System

One of the most significant and effective improvements in the management and control of Air Force personal property occurred in 1965 with the advent of the Air Force Standard Base Supply System. Utilizing the UNIVAC 1050-II real-time computer, the Air Force Standard Base Supply System provides a single standardized base level supply and financial inventory management system at all Air Force bases worldwide. Centrally developed and maintained, the system replaced various and nonstandard major command base level supply automated data processing systems, which were implemented in the early 1960s. Field implementation of the Air Force Standard Base Supply System began in the spring of 1965 and was completed in January 1968. The system was initially installed at 145 Air Force bases, including 14 bases in Southeast Asia.

The Standard Base Supply System provides total visibility and control over base inventories, including items in maintenance undergoing repair, equipment in custody of base organizations, items in transit, and supplies and equipment deployed with Air Force units. The system automatically creates auditable documents and attendant audit trails for all accountable transactions; records demand and repair data and computes both stock levels and budgetary requirements; generates requisitions for all base level requirements and maintains visibility of storage locations and conditions of inventories. To assure both material and fiscal accountability, the supply and accounting and finance systems are fully integrated into the standard system and operate in tandem to provide inventory accountability, stock fund management and O&M expense accounting and budgetary requirements computations. In addition, the system centrally maintains organizational supply and funds management records and provides unit level supply and financial services to all supported organizations.

As a direct result of the centralized organizational supply support concept and the operational efficiencies achieved by the automated Standard Base Supply System, the

Air Force reduced worldwide supply manpower resources by over eight thousand positions.

Initially the Air Force Standard Base Supply System was applied to the management of spare parts, bits and pieces, and equipment items at major Air Force bases only. In 1966, the system was expanded to provide support to small remote satellite bases which could not justify installation of a computer system. The system is currently used by over 190 small satellite bases, predominately the Air National Guard and Air Reserve forces. Between 1969 and 1972, the system was expanded and modified to support conventional and nuclear munitions, stock fund management, military clothing, and aviation and ground fuels supply accounts. Today the system is installed at 117 bases and provides support to over 900 supply, munitions, fuels and clothing accounts. In addition, three van-mounted mobile systems are maintained to support wartime and contingency requirements at bare bases and to provide emergency backup to the fixed computer sites.

Since initial implementation in 1965, the Standard Base Supply System functional software and user procedures have been progressively enhanced and expanded to assume a greater role in performing daily supply and financial operations and to implement Department of Defense and Air Force directed standard systems essential to assure the continuing viability of base level supply and financial management systems. Major enhancements and systems developments since 1965 are briefly described in the succeeding paragraphs.

1966 - A satellite supply concept to provide automated supply support services to small bases was implemented. This concept extended the benefits of standardized supply automatic data processing to the Air National Guard, Air Reserve forces, and other Air Force small base supply operations. A fully automated system for obtaining and maintaining supply catalog data was implemented. This system eliminated the need to manually research supply catalogs and assured consistent and concurrent maintenance of supply item management data worldwide.

1967 - DoD directed Resources Management System was implemented. The Air Force Recoverable Assembly Management System which provides depot visibility of worldwide inventories of high cost spare parts and a Repairable item Movement and Control System were implemented. These systems improved the management of high cost items and the accuracy and completeness of spare parts requirements and budgetary computations.

1968 through 1972 - During this period, the Standard Base Supply System was expanded to accommodate individual



military clothing sales, conventional and nuclear munitions supply management, aviation and ground fuels inventory management, Programmed Communication Support Program Materiel Management System and the General and Systems Support Divisions of the Air Force stock fund.

1973 through 1977 - During this period modifications were made to record item usage by weapon system enabling more accurate computation of material and budgetary requirements, and the redistribution of inventories in support of changes in mission and weapon systems. A centralized Air Force Equipment Management Data Bank and Daily Asset/Transaction and Reporting System for equipment items was implemented to provide inventory managers up-to-date information for budget buy decisions.

1978 through 1979 - An automatic part number to stock number cross-reference system which permits maintenance personnel to request items from supply by part number was implemented in 1978. This system eliminated manual research of catalogs by customers and improved response to customer demands. Maintenance bench stock records and requirements were fully automated, thus eliminating manual work loads and simplifying customer ordering procedures. Modifications were made to identify and report the dollar value of War Reserve Materiel shortages for consideration during end-of-year funding actions. The monthly Defense Energy Information Reporting System was automated to provide the Department of Defense inventory, consumption, resupply and sales data for bulk petroleum products within the Air Force.

7. Defense Logistics Agency Supply System Inventories  
(Table 36)

Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) stocks, financed by the Defense Stock Fund, totaled \$4.9 billion as of September 30, 1979, an increase of \$360 million over fiscal year 1978. Most (\$206 million) of the increase occurred in the fuel category due to price increase. It actually represented a decrease in the in-place inventory of four million barrels due to the inability to obtain contract coverage and unwillingness to pay high prices. Other increases occurred in subsistence, medical, construction, and general supplies, while there was a drop of \$52 million in the value of clothing and textile inventories. Total increases in inventory value of \$884 million were due to standard price increases, material returns, and inventory capitalized. They were offset by decreases resulting from purchases in excess of sales (Fuel, Clothing and Textiles), disposal (Electronics, Construction, Industrial and General Supplies), and losses and adjustments. Total decreases amounted to \$533 million.

The Defense Logistics Agency, originally established as the Defense Supply Agency became operational in January 1962. It was given its present name in January 1977, in order to more properly reflect its expanded functions in the nonsupply areas. The major logistical functions, beyond the supply mission, were (1) the Federal Catalog System, (2) The Defense Industrial Plant Equipment Program (discussed in Section C), and (3) the Defense Surplus Property Disposal Program (discussed in Section E). It is the supply mission, however, that is of interest in this section. In general, DLA is responsible for the management of consumable supply items such as food, clothing, medical and general supplies, and spare parts, whereas nonconsumables and items of peculiar relevance to weapons systems are normally managed by the Military Services. DLA support to weapons systems supply requirements is, however, increasing. The management of the different DLA materiel categories is assigned to six supply centers. Seven supply depots actually receive, store and issue the materiel. The six supply centers and the classes of material assigned are:

Defense Construction Supply Center (DCSC), Columbus, OH: assigned construction materials, automotive and construction equipment components, and many repair parts for mechanical, construction and automotive equipment and for military aircraft, surface ships, submarines, combat vehicles, and missile systems. Inventory values are reported under "Construction."

Defense Electronics Supply Center (DESC), Dayton, OH: assigned electronic components in 27 Federal supply classes such as resistors, capacitors, tubes, transformers, microcircuits, etc. Inventory values are reported under the category "Electronics."

Defense Fuel Supply Center (DFSC), Alexandria, VA: assigned the worldwide mission of buying and distributing fuel used by the Armed Forces and specified Federal agencies. The center is the material manager for bulk petroleum and coal within DoD and is also responsible for purchasing petroleum for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. It also ascertains Federal petroleum requirements and administers the DoD oil import allocations. Inventory values are reported as "Fuel."

Defense General Supply Center (DGSC), Richmond, Va: assigned such categories as electrical hardware and supply, materials handling equipment, kitchen and laundry equipment, and woodworking, metalworking and sewing machines and machine tools. Also materials used by the service chaplains, precision measuring instruments, and photographic supplies. DGSC also is tasked with purchasing textbooks and supplies for schools maintained for children of military personnel overseas. Inventory values are reported under "General."

Defense Industrial Supply Center (DISC), Philadelphia, PA: assigned the responsibility for managing bearings, ferrous and nonferrous metals, electrical wire, wire rope, cordage, block and tackle, packing and gasket material, springs and rings, metal bars, sheets and shapes, and certain mineral ores and precious metals. DISC is also assigned the responsibility for the DoD conversion to the metric system. Inventory values are reported under "Industrial."

Defense Personnel Support Center (DPSC), Philadelphia, PA: manages food, clothing, and medical supplies. It operates a clothing manufacturing facility collocated with its headquarters in Philadelphia that produces about 3 percent of the Armed Forces clothing requirements. It also provides medical support to the Agency for International Development (USAID), the Veterans Administration, and other Federal agencies. The inventory values of DPSC commodities are reported under three categories: "Clothing and Textiles", "Medical" and "Subsistence."

DLA manages principal distribution depots at Mechanicsburg, PA; Memphis, TN; Ogden, UT; Tracy, CA; Columbus, OH, and Richmond, VA. Eight Military Service-managed depots also stock and distribute DLA-owned commodities. Requisitions for DLA-stocked items are forwarded by the Military Services to the DLA Supply center which manages the item via the worldwide Automatic Digital Network (AUTODIN). The supply center computer automatically checks the inventory of items held by the depots and transmits a material release order by AUTODIN to the supply depot responsible for supply of the item in the geographical area of the requisitioner. The supply depot computer, upon receipt of the release order, prepares the shipping document, locates the item, initiates selection, movement and packing, coordinates the order with other orders to the same destination, works out the weight and cube, and provides necessary information to the transportation officer. A high priority item generally can leave the depot within a few hours of receipt of the requisition.

One of the additional logistical functions of DLA, mentioned earlier, is that of maintaining the Federal Catalog System. This is one of the functions of the Defense Logistics Services Center in Battle Creek, Michigan. The function has bearing on the supply systems of not only DLA, but of the Defense Department as a whole. The center assigns National Stock Numbers (NSNs) to stock items and maintains item descriptions and other identification data for millions of active items recorded in the Federal Supply Catalog. DLA also utilizes one of the most extensive logistics computer operations in the world. The Defense Integrated Data System (DIDS) is a computerized integrated item description and information system which is accessible via AUTODIN. It

significantly enhances DLSC's ability to generate, receive, validate, store, control, process, and disseminate supply item identification data and other related data.

#### Section C - Plant Equipment (Tables 38 and 39)

This is personal property of a capital nature in the custody of Military Departments, Defense Agencies and contractors. It represents seven percent of the total DoD personal property. Included are machinery, equipment, furniture, vehicles, machine tools, and accessory and auxiliary items for manufacturing or administrative use. The Defense Industrial Plant Equipment Center (DIPEC) in Memphis, Tennessee; an element of the Defense Logistics Agency, has management responsibility for idle industrial plant equipment within its jurisdictional scope, and it controls the allocation and reutilization of such equipment. The Military Departments and the Defense Logistics Agency retain control over industrial plant equipment (IPE) in active use and in mobilization packages for equipment used in their manufacturing processes. DIPEC, however, maintains the records of much of the equipment and has contributed much of the statistical information appearing in Tables 38 and 39.

Included in these tables are the industrial plant equipment owned by the Defense Communications Agency, Defense Mapping Agency, Defense Nuclear Agency, and the National Security Agency. Table 38 also shows the value of the other capital plant equipment, some of it furniture and specialized equipment not necessarily associated with production or plant use, that is owned by the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Military Departments and the Defense Agencies.

The total value (acquisition cost) of the plant equipment reported by DIPEC and the Military Departments and Defense Agencies as of September 30, 1979, was \$17 billion, an increase of \$2.0 billion (13 percent) since fiscal year 1978. Of the \$17 billion total, \$3.6 billion represented industrial plant equipment. The industrial plant equipment increased in value by about 6 percent. The other plant equipment increased in value by about 16 percent.

#### Section D - Inventories Held in the Industrial Funds (Table 40)

Also reported as personal property of DoD are inventories consisting of raw materials, supplies, and work-in-process held in the DoD industrial funded activities. The total value of these inventories only represents 0.4 percent of the total DoD personal property, but it plays a significant role. Use of industrial funds is authorized by the National

Security Act of 1947. Their use permits the financing of industrial or commercial-type activities and the development of production costs to be used as a basis for charging the appropriations of customers for the products or services furnished to them by the activity financed by the fund. For financial details and lists of activities of DoD industrial funds, see the annual report "Working Capital Funds of the Department of Defense," issued by the Washington Headquarters Services (OSD).

As of September 30, 1979, eighty-two DoD activities were operated under industrial fund charters. The Army operated 25, including seven armament facilities, a missile facility, 11 depot activities, five research and development centers, and a transportation command. The Navy operated 50 activities including eight shipyards, ten ordnance plants, two strategic weapons facilities, 14 research and development centers, eight public works centers, six aircraft maintenance facilities, a transportation command, and a printing activity. The Air Force operates only four industrial fund activities: Laundry and Dry Cleaning Services (with 17 plants), a depot maintenance activity (with six facilities), a base services activity, and a transportation command. The Marine Corps Industrial Fund operates two logistics supply bases; DLA operates a clothing and textile factory; and the Defense Communications Agency operates a communications service which is industrial funded.

The new inventories, consisting of raw materials, supplies, and work-in-progress, held in all DoD industrial fund activities amounted to \$1.1 billion as of September 30, 1979, an increase of \$140 million in the fiscal year 1978-1979 period. The largest increases were in naval shipyards. Navy has by far the largest investments in industrial fund inventories with 59 percent of the material and supplies and 68 percent of the work-in-process.

#### Section E - Excess, Surplus, and Foreign Excess Personal Property (Table 41)

This is personal property on which disposal action has been initiated by the DoD Component. It may have emanated either from supply systems inventories or from equipment in use. In either case, accountability is dropped at the time of transfer by the owning agency to disposal channels and is picked up in the property disposal account shown in Table 41. Here it is considered an element of DoD personal property until actually disposed of through sale, donation, or transfer to some non-DoD agency. In the case of industrial plant equipment (IPE), although accountability may be picked up by the disposal offices, and the value included in Table 41, the control inventory maintained by the Defense Industrial

Plant Equipment Center (DIPEC) will continue to maintain a record. This is done so that a piece of IPE for which a requirement develops may be recovered from disposal channels right up to the time of final disposition. As noted in the footnote to Table 38, however, this equipment is not included in the IPE inventory.

The value of property reported in disposal channels as of September 30, 1979, totaled \$4.3 billion, a decrease of \$559 million since September 30, 1978. Property for which the value is shown under Military Service accountability includes ammunition and explosive materials, and complete aircraft awaiting reclamation action.

This class of material represents 1.8 percent of the total DoD personal property. Most of it is held by the Defense Logistics Agency, which operates the disposal offices. The impact of aircraft disposal inventories is obvious from the size of Air Force disposal inventories.

The Defense Property Disposal Service (DPDS), a subsidiary agency of the Defense Logistics Agency, headquartered in Battle Creek, Michigan, is responsible for integrated management of all personal property reutilization and disposal operations for DoD excess personal property worldwide. DPDS operates 159 subordinate field activities in the United States and 15 countries abroad. They are organized under five regional offices: Memphis, TN (Southeast Region); Ogden, UT (Western Region); Columbus, OH (Midwestern Region); Wiesbaden, Germany (European Region); and Camp Smith, HI (Pacific Region). The local defense property disposal offices (DPDO's) receive, classify, segregate, account for, and report excess material for screening, lotting, merchandizing, and sales. When excess material is received by the DPDO's, information on the material is automatically passed to DoD item managers where it is matched, through the computerized Integrated Disposal Management System, with requirements so that needed materials can be transferred and reused within the DoD, reducing requirements to buy new material. DPDS also publishes excess personal property catalogs to promote reutilization of excess supplies. These publications are mailed to military installations, defense contractors, civilian agencies, and eligible foreign governments. DPDS sells DoD excess property to friendly foreign governments through the Foreign Military Sales Program (FMS). If neither DoD nor authorized foreign governments have use for the material, the excess is referred to the General Services Administration for possible use by other Federal agencies. After all government-wide screening has been completed, remaining material is declared surplus and can be donated to eligible recipients or sold to the public competitively. A special aspect of the property disposal program of DPDS is

the recovery of precious metals from excess and surplus end items, scrap, hypo solutions, film and other precious metal bearing materials. The Precious Metals Recovery Program annually recovers several million troy ounces of silver, thousands of ounces of gold, and lesser amounts of platinum and platinum family metals. These recovered precious metals can be requisitioned from the Defense Industrial Supply Center in Philadelphia for use internally by DoD or as Government-furnished material on Government contracts. It is provided at recovery cost, substantially less than commercial market prices, thus saving the Government millions of dollars each year.

M I L I T A R Y   P E R S O N A L   P R O P E R T Y



T A B L E S



TABLE 26 - SUPPLY SYSTEM INVENTORIES BY SOURCE OF FUNDS  
AND DOD COMPONENT

as of SEPTEMBER 30, 1979

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

(Millions of Dollars)

DoD Component	Stock Fund Inventories	Appropriated Fund Inventories	Total
Army . . . . .	3,121	17,295	20,416
Navy . . . . .	2,263	14,924	17,187
Marine Corps . . . . .	234	2,922	3,156
Air Force . . . . .	3,029	17,920	20,949
Defense Logistics Agency . . . . .	4,894		4,894
<u>Department of Defense - Total . .</u>	<u>13,541</u>	<u>53,061</u>	<u>66,602</u>

TABLE 27  
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE  
SUPPLY SYSTEM INVENTORIES

SEPTEMBER 30, 1979

(Thousands of Dollars)

Department of Defense Standard Categories 1/	Unstrat- ified	Approved Force Acqui- sition	Transferable/Disposable Stocks				Sub- total T/D Stocks	Total
			Retention Stocks			Poten- tial DoD Excess		
			Approved Force Level	Eco- nomic	Conti- gency			
<u>Principal Items</u>								
1. Weapons	3,106	376,451	-	32,618	48,811	15,859	97,288	476,845
2. Ammunition	53,220	9,911,297	823,030	1,701,404	1,469,231	393,465	4,387,130	14,351,627
3. Non-Strategic Missile Systems & Equipment	42,871	2,432,627	115,294	697,011	74,529	89,039	975,873	3,451,371
4. Tanks, Combat & Tactical Vehicles	38,288	3,439,553	169,885	101,569	101,016	15,321	387,791	3,865,632
5. Support Vehicles	15,486	90,811	35,747	154	-	1,098	36,999	143,296
6. Electronics & Comm. Equipment	62,356	1,517,188	57,560	176,921	145,091	241,344	620,916	2,200,460
7. Other Support Equipment	29,611	1,333,349	52,056	522,086	26,043	779,111	879,296	2,242,256
8. Aircraft Engines	6,332	2,928,759	-	-	-	-	-	2,935,091
9. Major Shipboard Equipment	393	389,969	35,333	13,250	44,166	17,666	110,415	500,777
Total Principal Items	251,663	22,419,984	1,288,905	3,245,013	1,908,887	1,052,903	7,495,708	30,167,355
<u>Secondary Items</u>								
10. Aircraft Components & Parts	90,365	10,648,467	70,486	823,144	1,877,552	1,193,975	3,965,157	14,703,989
11. Missile Parts	54,707	2,893,564	3,860	189,489	487,997	153,019	834,365	3,782,636
12. Weapons Parts	64,625	420,791	143	112,941	213,713	137,234	464,031	949,447
13. Tank & Vehicle Parts	40,049	682,357	2,236	94,703	123,490	114,148	334,577	1,056,983
14. Ship & Submarine Parts	26,453	328,034	1,991	100,247	61,315	46,053	209,606	564,093
15. Ammo. Components	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. Other Repair Parts	84,621	852,716	2,420	157,048	299,263	132,788	591,519	1,528,856
17. POL	95,888	1,928,007	-	495	-	4,206	4,701	2,028,596
18. Clothing & Textiles	81,579	1,175,081	-	84,241	-	40,156	124,397	1,381,057
19. Subsistence	132,483	607,540	-	-	-	40	40	740,063
20. Medical-Dental Materiel	41,282	334,751	-	35,902	6,079	25,194	67,175	443,208
21. Construction, Industrial & General Supplies	76,002	1,039,569	217	305,737	5,446	215,619	528,019	1,643,590
22. Electronic Parts	57,733	1,382,321	11,047	387,965	360,473	325,304	1,084,789	2,521,843
23. Other Stock Funded Items	35,802	1,724,297	19	164,331	605,546	195,686	965,582	2,725,681
Total Secondary Items	881,589	24,017,495	92,419	2,456,243	4,041,874	2,583,422	9,173,958	34,073,042
A. All Categories - Subtotal	1,133,252	46,437,479	1,381,324	5,701,256	5,950,761	3,636,325	16,669,666	64,240,397
B.1 Uncategorized	345,709	37,952	-	-	4,449	2,276	6,725	390,386
B.2 Shipboard Supplies	-	1,971,370	-	-	-	-	-	1,971,370
TOTAL INVENTORIES	1,478,961	48,446,801	1,381,324	5,701,256	5,955,210	3,638,601	16,676,391	66,602,153

\* Less than \$500.

1/ These standard categories have been developed to facilitate the aggregation of the many service commodity categories into approximately comparable groupings at the Department of Defense level. Categories that are labeled "principal" items may, in addition to the systems or weapons of which they are primarily composed, contain some secondary items in support of them.

TABLE 28 - SUPPLY SYSTEM INVENTORIES - (INCLUDING STOCK FUNDS) - BY INVENTORY STRATA AND DDC CATEGORY

AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1970

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

(Thousands of Dollars)

Department of Defense Standard Categories (a)	Theater (b)(1)	Approved Force Acquisition (b)(2)	Transferable Stocks			Responsible Stocks		Total (b)(3)
			Approved Force (b)(4)	Excess (b)(5)	Continuation (b)(6)	Transferable (b)(7)	Responsible (b)(8)	
<b>Principal Items</b>								
1. Weapons	118	290,153	-	-	15,211	-	1,121	117,712
2. Ammunition	-	5,703,512	700,591	588,191	218,119	790,298	1,732,227	1,140,447
3. Non-Strategic Missile Systems and Equipment	19,397	1,176,849	56,529	916,091	14,457	31,749	822,174	1,142,800
4. Tank, Combat, and Tactical Vehicles	15,932	5,259,019	83,892	191,342	70,649	15,311	31,751	1,179,489
5. Support Vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Electronics and Communication Equipment	18,998	1,107,814	11,965	15,636	80,529	31,897	74,191	1,289,789
7. Other Support Equipment	2,053	595,348	28,852	14,295	21,297	2,117	31,894	699,147
8. Aircraft Engines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Major Shipboard Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Principal Items</b>	<b>56,488</b>	<b>15,949,495</b>	<b>279,291</b>	<b>1,399,865</b>	<b>796,617</b>	<b>839,552</b>	<b>1,939,282</b>	<b>3,199,488</b>
<b>Secondary Items</b>								
10. Aircraft Components and Parts	135,010	775,117	-	120,458	54,547	71,050	171,472	1,189,800
11. Missile Parts	359	258,717	-	89,885	119,792	17,711	277,192	1,144,238
12. Weapons Parts	59,177	250,129	-	71,971	37,342	29,311	15,141	347,111
13. Tank and Vehicle Parts	91,706	699,344	-	88,818	118,041	98,547	17,147	914,117
14. Ship and Submarine Parts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Ammunition Component	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. Other Repair Part	61,110	482,235	-	91,641	199,731	71,058	228,789	877,418
17. POL	2,093	29,835	-	199	-	1,179	1,172	17,111
18. Clothing and Textiles	57,927	286,515	-	11,893	-	11,277	1,111	347,182
19. Subsistence	81,975	128,346	-	-	-	-	-	269,807
20. Medical-Dental Material	19,293	132,846	-	5,992	5,146	16,971	28,149	78,118
21. Construction, Industrial and General Supplies	15,452	28,346	-	777	-	12,737	13,511	57,111
22. Electronic Parts	13,887	200,112	-	59,819	70,639	105,957	249,897	499,999
23. Other Stock Funded Items	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Secondary Items</b>	<b>299,279</b>	<b>3,178,625</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>539,911</b>	<b>672,666</b>	<b>498,709</b>	<b>1,791,629</b>	<b>3,179,118</b>
<b>All Categories - Total (a)</b>	<b>355,717</b>	<b>15,128,129</b>	<b>979,291</b>	<b>1,927,716</b>	<b>1,498,623</b>	<b>792,371</b>	<b>1,891,911</b>	<b>3,198,606</b>
b(1) Unallocated (b)	-	35,112	-	-	-	2,218	2,218	37,111
b(2) Unallocated (b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL INVENTORY</b>	<b>355,717</b>	<b>15,163,241</b>	<b>979,291</b>	<b>1,927,716</b>	<b>1,498,623</b>	<b>794,589</b>	<b>1,894,129</b>	<b>3,235,717</b>

\* Less than \$500,000.

g. These standard categories have been developed to facilitate the aggregation of the many various commodity categories into approximately comparable groupings at the Department of Defense level. Categories that are labeled "principal items" are, in addition to the systems or weapons of which they are primarily composed, contain some secondary items in support of them.

h. National Guard Bureau Stocks.

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding off.

TABLE 29 - STOCK FUND INVENTORIES - BY INVENTORY STRATA AND CATEGORY

as of SEPTEMBER 30, 1979

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

(Thousands of Dollars)

CATEGORY	UNSTRATIFIED STOCKS <sup>2/</sup>	STRAATIFIED STOCKS				Potential Def Excess	Total	TOTAL STOCKS <sup>1/</sup>
		Approved Force Acquisition	Approved Force	Retention	Contingency			
Medical-Dental Materiel . . . . .	19,203	132,846	--	5,992	5,316	16,971	28,309	180,358
Clothing & Textiles . . . . .	35,927	286,315	--	11,863	--	11,277	29,140	345,382
General Supplies <sup>2/</sup> . . . . .	13,668	24,665	--	666	--	11,090	11,756	50,089
Petroleum Products . . . . .	2,302	20,825	--	293	--	4,179	4,472	27,610
Subsistence . . . . .	81,175	128,316	--	--	--	40	40	209,861
Industrial Supplies . . . . .	1,781	2,681	--	111	--	1,617	1,758	7,223
Electronics Materiel . . . . .	26,010	117,041	--	33,451	50,199	73,655	157,308	300,362
Missile Materiel . . . . .	9,281	50,933	--	20,326	37,812	8,929	67,067	127,281
Ground Forces Support Materiel . . . . .	65,528	461,672	--	86,377	152,629	67,430	306,436	836,636
Combat & Automotive Materiel . . . . .	15,161	291,116	--	11,987	58,987	37,715	110,789	480,096
Air Materiel <sup>1/</sup> . . . . .	7,876	27,116	--	1,018	--	11,078	12,096	17,688
Special Operations Operations . . . . .	18,818	226,716	--	18,382	129,779	55,365	233,526	509,051
Army Stock Fund - Total . . . . .	367,061	1,777,300	--	253,169	453,852	299,376	986,697	3,211,610

<sup>1/</sup> Includes excess stock for which disposal has been authorized or initiated. The figures shown in Table 29.<sup>2/</sup> Consisted of: 1) truck, 11 trucks, stock with contractor, temporarily in use, and other unclassified stock.<sup>3/</sup> Includes stock of the Defense Supply Agency.<sup>4/</sup> Consisted with ground forces support materiel.

TABLE 30 - SUPPLY SYSTEMS INVENTORIES - (INCLUDING STOCK FUNDS) - BY INVENTORY STRATA AND DOD CATEGORY

as of SEPTEMBER 30, 1979

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

(Thousands of Dollars)

Department of Defense Standard Stock No. 11	Unstrat- ified	Approved Force Acqui- sition	Transferable/Disposable Stocks				Sub- total T/P Stocks	Total
			Potential Stocks			Poten- tial DoD Excess		
			Approved Force Level	Eco- nomic	Contingency			
<b>Principal Items</b>								
1. Weapons	2,358	161,597	-	-	3,690	12,290	15,890	180,265
2. Ammunition	53,220	1,585,190	27,529	183,675	447,579	229,375	898,158	2,516,478
3. Non-Strategic Missile Systems and Equipment	19,249	1,208,686	54,828	24,235	26,972	8,324	167,759	1,235,734
4. Tanks, Combat and Tactical Vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Support Vehicles	1,441	2,151	-	-	-	-	-	3,592
6. Information and Communication Equipment	28,669	180,552	16,561	52,119	58,508	99,475	226,743	435,964
7. Other Support Equipment	12,137	498,275	946	51,433	4,776	109,492	166,547	676,959
8. Aircraft Engines	6,312	1,082,595	-	-	-	-	-	1,088,907
9. Power/Shafting Equipment	393	389,969	35,333	12,250	44,166	17,600	110,315	500,777
Total Principal Items	124,439	7,088,745	135,997	224,732	578,761	486,832	1,525,422	8,738,666
<b>Secondary Items</b>								
10. Aircraft Equipment and Parts	166,375	2,972,929	79,296	280,791	381,528	788,091	1,526,706	4,590,610
11. Missile Parts	51,551	298,748	3,743	74,857	183,832	56,843	219,275	579,577
12. Weapons Parts	15,148	145,461	143	58,537	67,733	76,160	262,873	369,182
13. Tank and Vehicle Parts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14. Ship and Submarine Parts	20,459	328,694	1,991	100,247	61,315	40,653	269,666	564,693
15. Ammunition Components E/F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. Motor Repair Parts E/F	26,231	354,692	2,429	62,624	156,206	57,431	258,681	632,984
17. PDI	15,969	125,806	-	-	-	-	-	125,806
18. Clothing and Textiles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19. Substenance	1,777	25,694	-	-	-	-	-	27,471
20. Medical-Dental Material	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21. Construction, Industrial and General Supplies	1,761	16,126	-	373	-	1,690	2,963	18,690
22. Electronic Parts	33,419	346,722	8,715	78,663	187,106	77,850	352,324	732,538
23. Other Stock Funded Items E/F	15	260,832	-	5,708	-	46,958	52,666	433,636
Total Secondary Items	271,291	4,938,814	87,368	562,100	1,617,720	1,151,670	2,918,204	8,125,210
A. All Categories - Subtotal	395,730	12,027,559	223,365	986,832	1,596,481	1,637,998	4,443,626	14,863,876
B. Uncategorized E/F	215,709	2,718	-	-	-	-	-	348,427
C. Shipboard Supplies	-	1,971,379	-	-	-	-	-	1,971,379
TOTAL INVENTORIES	741,249	12,001,647	223,365	986,832	1,596,481	1,637,998	4,443,626	17,186,622

\* - Less than \$500 dollars.

3. These inventory categories have been developed to facilitate the aggregation of like primary service commodity categories into approximately comparable groupings at the Department of Defense level. Categories that are labeled "principal items" may, in addition to the systems or weapons of which they are primarily composed, contain some secondary items in support thereof.

4. Categories in Category 2:

10. Aircraft, and Base Repair Parts.

18. Clothing and Substenance, and Dental

22. Electronic Parts, Stocks Managed by PMSO.

23. Other Stock Funded Items, plus principal items in transit not covered by significant code.

5. Figures may not add to totals due to rounding off.

TABLE 31 - STOCK FUND INVENTORIES - BY INVENTORY STRATA AND CATEGORY

as of September 30, 1979

## DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY - EXCLUSIVE OF MARINE CORPS

(Thousands of Dollars)

CATEGORY	UNSTRATIFIED STOCKS 2/	S T R A T I F I E D   S T O C K S					Potential DoD Excess	Total	TOTAL STOCKS 1/
		Approved Force Acquisition	Retention Stocks		Contingency				
			Approved Force	Economic					
Ships' Ordnance, & Base Repair Parts.	20,096	353,772	2,420	62,624	136,206	57,431	258,681	632,549	
Forms & Printed Matter. . . . .	1,501	10,126	--	373	--	1,690	2,063	13,690	
Aeronautical Materiel . . . . .	127,068	443,757	10,930	67,670	129,276	198,364	406,240	977,065	
Clothing & Subsistence. . . . .	(600)	49,190	--	--	--	--	--	48,590	
Ships' Store & Commissary Store Stock . . . . .	3,737	63,064	--	--	--	--	--	66,801	
Fuel & Related Items. . . . .	10,602	125,806	--	--	--	--	--	136,408	
Retail Supplies . . . . .	(134)	307,438	--	5,403	--	45,601	51,004	358,308	
RIS 2/. . . . .	872	24,204	--	305	--	1,357	1,662	26,738	
Special Clearances. . . . .	487	2,718	--	--	--	--	--	3,205	
Navy Stock Fund - Total . . . . .	163,629	1,380,075	13,350	136,375	265,482	304,443	719,650	2,263,354	

<sup>1/</sup> Excludes excess stocks for which disposal has been authorized or initiated. These are shown in Table 41.<sup>2/</sup> Includes stocks in transit, in the hands of contractors, on loan, and other stocks not stratified at this date.<sup>3/</sup> Stocks managed by 80 small installations reporting on a financial basis only, and not by materiel category.

TABLE 32 - SUPPLY SYSTEMS INVENTORIES (INCLUDING STOCK FUNDS) - FY INVENTORY STRATA AND DOD CATEGORY

as of SEPTEMBER 30, 1979

## MARINE CORPS

(Thousands of Dollars)

Department of Defense Standard Category: <u>a</u>	Unstrat- ified	Approved Force Acqui- sition	Transferable/Disposable Stocks				Sub- total T/D Stocks	Total
			Retention Stocks			Poten- tial DoD Excess		
			Approved Force Level	Eco- nomic	Conti- gency			
<u>Principal Items</u>								
1. Weapons b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Ammunition	-	982,659	-	878,814	194,501	81	1,073,396	2,056,055
3. Non-Strategic Missile Systems and Equipment	4,185	27,611	4,146	-	-	30	4,176	35,972
4. Tank, Combat and Tactical Vehicles	22,356	183,534	86,022	227	-	10	86,259	292,149
5. Support Vehicles	14,045	87,682	35,747	93	-	175	36,015	137,742
6. Electronics and Communication Equipment	14,779	84,378	29,334	366	-	410	30,110	129,267
7. Other Support Equipment	15,421	89,738	22,358	199	-	87	22,644	127,803
8. Aircraft Engines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Major Shipboard Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Principal Items	70,786	1,455,602	177,607	879,699	194,501	793	1,252,600	2,778,988
<u>Secondary Items</u>								
10. Aircraft Components and Parts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Missile Parts	2,754	8,932	117	403	160	286	966	12,692
12. Weapons Parts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Tank and Vehicle Parts	5,253	62,942	2,236	4,626	2,869	14,554	24,285	92,480
14. Ship and Submarine Parts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Ammunition Components	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. Other Repair Parts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17. PCL	566	2,403	-	202	-	27	229	2,198
18. Clothing and Textiles	4,341	52,787	-	26	-	478	504	57,632
19. Subsystems	47	22,664	-	-	-	-	-	22,711
20. Medical-Dental Materiel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21. Construction, Industrial and General Supplies	2,428	23,537	217	5,189	822	5,713	11,941	37,300
22. Electronic Parts	7,471	53,060	2,332	5,964	21,206	21,557	51,659	111,590
23. Other Stock Funded Items	6,497	24,609	19	1,875	314	6,065	8,273	39,379
Total Secondary Items	29,397	230,934	4,921	18,285	25,371	48,680	97,257	377,588
A. All Categories - Subtotal	100,183	1,706,536	182,528	897,984	219,872	49,473	1,349,857	3,156,576
B.1 Encategorized b/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.2 Shipboard Supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL INVENTORIES	100,183	1,706,536	182,528	897,984	219,872	49,473	1,349,857	3,156,576

\* - Less than \$500.

a/ These standard categories have been developed to facilitate the aggregation of the many service commodity categories into approximately comparable groupings at the Department of Defense level. Categories that are labeled "principal" items may, in addition to the systems or weapons of which they are primarily composed, contain some secondary items in support of them.

b/ Included in Category 4.

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding off.

TABLE 33 - STOCK FUND INVENTORIES - BY INVENTORY STRATA AND CATEGORY  
as of September 30, 1979

MARINE CORPS

(Thousands of Dollars)

CATEGORY	UNSTRATIFIED STOCKS 2/	S T R A T I F I E D S T O C K S				Potential DoD Excess	Total	TOTAL STOCKS 1/
		Approved Force Acquisition	Approved Force	Economic	Contingency			
Ordnance-Tank-Automotive . . . . .	4,873	31,784	296	595	972	11,619	13,482	50,139
Engineer Supplies and Construction Materiel. . . . .	1,067	20,157	200	405	449	4,403	5,457	26,681
Communications-Electronic and Electric. . . . .	4,917	16,256	211	1,948	2,571	8,837	13,567	34,740
General Property. . . . .	6,497	24,609	19	1,875	314	6,065	8,273	39,379
Clothing & Textiles . . . . .	4,341	52,787	--	26	--	478	504	57,632
Fuel. . . . .	566	2,403	--	202	--	27	229	3,198
Subsistence . . . . .	100	14,875	--	--	--	--	--	14,975
Commissary Stores . . . . .	(53)	7,789	--	--	--	--	--	7,736
<u>Marine Corps Stock Fund - Total . .</u>	<u>22,308</u>	<u>170,660</u>	<u>726</u>	<u>5,051</u>	<u>4,306</u>	<u>31,429</u>	<u>41,512</u>	<u>234,480</u>

1/ Excludes stocks for which disposal has been authorized or initiated. These are included in Table 41.

2/ Consists of in transit stocks, stocks with contractors, temporarily in use, and other unstratified stocks.



TABLE 34 - SUPPLY SYSTEMS INVENTORIES - (INCLUDING STOCK FUNDS) - FY INVENTORY STRATA AND DOD CATEGORY

as of SEPTEMBER 30, 1979

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

(Thousands of Dollars)

		(Thousands of Dollars)		Transferable/Disposable Stocks					
Department of Defense Standard Categories <u>a/</u>	Unstrat- ified	Approved Force Acqui- sition	Retention Stocks			Poten- tial DoD Excess	Sub- total T/D Stocks	Total	
			Approved Force Level	Eco- nomic	Conti- gency				
<u>Principal Items</u>									
1. Weapons	-	8,791	-	32,618	-	3,659	36,277	45,068	
2. Ammunition	-	1,660,206	-	50,724	609,008	23,611	683,343	2,343,549	
3. Non-Strategic Missile Systems and Equipment	-	25,481	-	26,745	-	14,639	41,384	66,865	
4. Tanks, Combat and Tactical Vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5. Support Vehicles	-	978	-	61	-	923	984	1,962	
6. Electronics and Communication Equipment	-	144,444	-	111,380	-	89,622	201,002	345,446	
7. Other Support Equipment	-	239,988	-	422,249	-	139,162	561,411	801,399	
8. Aircraft Engines	-	1,846,254	-	-	-	-	-	1,846,254	
9. Major Shipboard Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total Principal Items	-	3,926,142	-	643,777	609,008	271,616	1,524,401	5,450,543	
<u>Secondary Items</u>									
10. Aircraft Components and Parts	-	6,900,168	190	415,895	1,441,677	335,217	2,192,979	9,093,147	
11. Missile Parts <u>c/</u>	-	2,417,167	-	24,344	184,442	50,176	258,962	2,676,129	
12. Weapons Parts	-	22,201	-	1,130	8,038	1,560	10,728	32,929	
13. Tank and Vehicle Parts	-	10,071	-	1,259	2,577	1,049	4,885	14,956	
14. Ship and Submarine Parts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
15. Ammunition Components	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
16. Other Repair Parts	-	16,389	-	383	2,323	1,349	4,055	20,444	
17. POL	698	323,421	-	-	-	-	-	324,119	
18. Clothing and Textiles <u>d/</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
19. Subsistence	22,430	119,280	-	-	-	-	-	141,710	
20. Medical-Dental Materiel	2,802	27,181	-	1,546	-	1,052	2,598	32,581	
21. Construction, Industrial and General Supplies	33,010	192,573	-	29,747	-	39,154	68,901	294,484	
22. Electronic Parts	-	452,484	-	56,427	75,536	42,231	174,194	626,678	
23. Other Stock Funded Items <u>b/</u>	28,884	1,302,880	-	156,748	605,232	142,663	904,643	2,236,407	
Total Secondary Items	87,824	11,783,615	190	687,479	2,319,825	614,451	3,621,945	15,493,584	
A. All Categories - Subtotal	87,824	15,709,957	190	1,331,256	2,928,833	886,067	5,146,346	20,944,127	
E.1 Uncategorized <u>c/</u>	-	122	-	-	4,449	58	4,507	4,629	
E.2 Shipboard Supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL INVENTORIES	87,824	15,710,079	190	1,331,256	2,933,282	886,125	5,150,853	20,948,756	

\* - Less than \$500.

a/ These standard categories have been developed to facilitate the aggregation of the many service commodity categories into approximately comparable groupings at the Department of Defense level. Categories that are labeled "principal" items may, in addition to the systems or weapons of which they are primarily composed, contain some secondary items in support of them.

b/ System Support Division of the Air Force Stock Fund.

c/ Base-funded stocks, and stocks in transit from Procurement (not categorized).

d/ Transferred to General Supplies.

e/ AIM/AGM/ADM Missiles (base operating stocks) included.

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding off.

TABLE 35 - STOCK FUND INVENTORIES - BY INVENTORY STRATA AND CATEGORY

as of September 30, 1979

## DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

CATEGORY	UNSTRATIFIED STOCKS 2/	(Thousands of Dollars)							TOTAL STOCKS 1/
		S T R A T I F I E D S T O C K S		Retention Stocks			Potential DoD Excess	Total	
		Approved Force Acquisition	Approved Force	Economic	Contingency				
Air Academy . . . . .	--	2,256	--	--	--	--	--	2,256	
Aviation Fuel . . . . .	698	323,421	--	--	--	--	--	324,119	
Commissary. . . . .	22,430	119,280	--	--	--	--	--	141,710	
Medical-Dental. . . . .	2,802	27,181	--	1,546	--	1,052	2,598	32,581	
General Support Division. . . . .	33,010	190,317	--	29,747	--	39,154	68,901	292,228	
Systems . . . . .	28,884	1,302,880	--	156,748	605,232	142,663	904,643	2,236,407	
Air Force Stock Fund - Total. . . . .	87,824	1,965,335	--	188,041	605,232	182,869	976,142	3,029,301	

1/ Excludes excess stocks transferred to property disposal officer.

2/ Consists of stocks in transit.

TABLE 36 - SUPPLY SYSTEM INVENTORIES (INCLUDING STOCK FUNDS) - BY INVENTORY STRATA AND DOD CATEGORY

as of SEPTEMBER 30, 1979

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY

(Thousands of Dollars)

Department of Defense Standard Categories	Unstrat- ified	Approved Force Acqui- sition	Transferable/Disposable Stocks				Sub- total T/D Stocks	Total
			Retention Stocks			Poten- tial DoD Excess		
			Approved Force Level	Eco- nomic	Conti- gency			
<u>Principal Items</u>								
1. Weapons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Ammunition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Non-Strategic Missile Systems and Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Tanks, Combat and Tactical Vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Support Vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Electronics and Communication Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Other Support Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Aircraft Engines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Major Shipboard Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Principal Items	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Secondary Items</u>								
10. Aircraft Components and Parts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Missile Parts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Weapons Parts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Tank and Vehicle Parts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14. Ship and Submarine Parts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Ammunition Components	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. Other Repair Parts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17. POL	81,719	1,455,542	-	-	-	-	-	1,537,261
18. Clothing and Textiles	41,311	835,979	-	72,352	-	28,401	100,753	978,043
19. Subsistence	24,794	274,186	-	-	-	-	-	298,980
20. Medical-Dental Materiel	19,277	174,724	-	28,364	733	7,171	36,268	230,269
21. Construction, Industrial and General Supplies	23,611	784,987	-	269,651	5,624	156,325	431,600	1,240,198
22. Electronic Parts	2,893	323,913	-	187,101	595	78,609	266,305	593,111
23. Other Stock Funded Items	283	15,976	-	-	-	-	-	16,259
Total Secondary Items	193,888	3,865,307	-	557,468	6,952	270,506	834,926	4,894,121
A. All Categories - Subtotal	193,888	3,865,307	-	557,468	6,952	270,506	834,926	4,894,121
B.1 Uncategorized	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.2 Shipboard Supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL INVENTORIES	193,888	3,865,307	-	557,468	6,952	270,506	834,926	4,894,121

TABLE 37 - STOCK FUND INVENTORIES - FY INVENTORY STRATA AND DOD CATEGORY

as of SEPTEMBER 30, 1979

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY

CATEGORY	UNSTRATIFIED STOCKS 2/	(Thousands of Dollars)							TOTAL STOCKS 1/
		Approved Force Acquisition	ST R A T I F I E D S T O C K S		Potential DoD Excess	Total			
			Approved Force	Retention Stocks					
				Economic			Contingency		
Clothing & Textile Materiel . . .	41,311	835,979	--	72,352	--	28,401	100,753	978,043	
Medical Materiel. . . . .	19,277	174,724	--	28,364	733	7,171	36,268	230,269	
Subsistence . . . . .	24,794	274,186	--	--	--	--	--	298,980	
General Supplies. . . . .	12,567	264,215	--	72,328	4,304	34,804	111,436	388,218	
Industrial Supplies . . . . .	7,389	239,178	--	95,944	1,311	73,799	171,054	417,621	
Construction Supplies . . . . .	3,655	281,594	--	101,379	9	47,722	149,110	434,359	
Electronic Supplies . . . . .	2,893	323,913	--	187,101	595	78,609	266,305	593,111	
Fuel. . . . .	81,719	1,455,542	--	--	--	--	--	1,537,261	
Ease Operating Supplies . . . . .	283	15,976	--	--	--	--	--	16,259	
Defense Stock Fund - Total. . . . .	193,888	3,865,307	--	557,468	6,952	270,506	834,926	4,894,121	

<sup>1/</sup> Excludes excess stocks for which disposal has been authorized or initiated. These are included in Table 41.  
<sup>2/</sup> Stocks in transit, in hands of contractors, stocks temporarily in use, and other unstratified stocks.

TABLE 38 - PLANT EQUIPMENT INVENTORY - FY TYPE  
AND DOD COMPONENT

as of SEPTEMBER 30, 1979

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

(Thousands of Dollars)

	Metal- Working Machinery	Other Plant 1/ Equipment	Other Plant Equipment	Total
Army . . . . .	840,623	645,423	6,409,269	7,895,315
Navy (Including Marine Corps) .	511,104	639,002	4,861,398	6,011,504
Air Force . . . . .	379,663	153,619	1,324,571	1,857,853
Defense Logistics Agency . . .	338,587	84,682	172,233	595,502
CSD and Other Defense Agencies .	1,685	41,192	608,375	651,252
<u>Department of Defense - Total . .</u>	<u>2,071,662</u>	<u>1,563,918</u>	<u>13,375,846</u>	<u>17,011,426</u>

1/ Reported by the DoD Component to the Defense Industrial Plant Equipment Center (DIPEC).  
Excludes industrial plant equipment which has been placed in the hands of Property Disposal  
Offices. These are included in Table 41.

TABLE 39 - METALWORKING MACHINERY COSTING \$1,000 OR MORE EACH 1/

FY DEFENSE COMPONENT AND PRODUCTION EQUIPMENT CODE

as of SEPTEMBER 30, 1979

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

(Thousands of Dollars)

	Army	Navy (Including Marine Corps)	Air Force	DLA (DIPEC)	OSD and Other Defense Agencies	Department of Defense
Metal Cutting Tools . . . . .	670,878	439,514	275,162	290,549	1,503	1,677,606
3405 Saws & Filing Machines . . . . .	10,566	13,411	4,182	2,236	68	30,463
3408 Machining Center & Way-Type Machines . . . . .	57,695	31,927	26,733	15,840		132,195
3410 Electrical & Ultrasonic Erosion Machines . . . . .	2,590	3,737	2,079	3,260	1	11,667
3411 Boring . . . . .	106,201	96,324	68,895	43,291	311	312,022
3412 Broaching . . . . .	6,632	1,036	4,618	4,305		16,591
3413 Drilling . . . . .	32,361	22,242	10,644	15,991	82	82,320
3414 Gear Cutting . . . . .	21,238	5,084	1,303	8,167		35,792
3415 Grinding . . . . .	84,445	41,897	22,354	45,634	89	194,419
3416 Lathes . . . . .	229,913	101,782	44,256	68,406	522	444,879
3417 Milling . . . . .	94,084	102,973	86,241	72,860	385	356,543
3418 Planing . . . . .	7,690	12,171	2,741	6,523	18	29,143
3419 Miscellaneous . . . . .	19,463	6,930	1,116	4,036	27	31,572
Metal Forming Tools . . . . .	169,745	71,590	104,501	48,038	182	394,056
3441 Bending . . . . .	5,273	25,183	13,655	8,658	40	52,815
3442 Hydraulic Press . . . . .	61,757	16,856	75,228	18,825	3	172,669
3443 Mechanical Press . . . . .	74,745	3,113	7,503	11,244	1	96,606
3444 Hand Press . . . . .	197	363	34	42	2	638
3445 Punching . . . . .	8,396	18,067	2,355	2,620	74	31,512
3446 Forging . . . . .	12,557	3,886	3,622	3,473		23,538
3447 Wire Strip . . . . .	2,159	1,216	7	262		3,644
3448 Riveting . . . . .	242	1,238	1,094	715		3,289
3449 Miscellaneous . . . . .	4,413	1,668	1,003	2,199	62	9,345
Metalworking Machinery - Total . . . . .	840,623	511,104	379,663	338,587	1,685	2,071,662

1/ Metalworking machinery reported to the Defense Industrial Plant Equipment Center. That shown for the Military Departments is active equipment owned by them. That shown for DLA is active DLA-owned equipment and idle plant equipment assigned to DLA.

TABLE 40 - INDUSTRIAL FUND INVENTORIES

as of SEPTEMBER 30, 1979

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

(Thousands of Dollars)

Military Departments and Type of Industrial Activity	Material and Supplies	Work in Process (Unbilled)	Total 1/ Inventories
<u>Army - Total</u> . . . . .	<u>150,234</u>	<u>6,519</u>	<u>156,753</u>
Armament Command . . . . .	16,195	860	17,055
Depot Manufacturing and Maintenance Activities . .	112,417	3,734	116,151
Missile Command . . . . .	9,357	--	9,357
Military Traffic Management Command . . . . .	4,037	186	4,223
Proving Grounds and Laboratories . . . . .	8,228	1,739	9,967
<u>Navy - Total</u> . . . . .	<u>387,434</u>	<u>325,853</u>	<u>713,287</u>
Base Service Activities . . .	19,461	3,372	22,833
Research Activities . . . . .	20,952	102,512	123,464
Military Sealift Command . .	40,576	--	40,576
Aircraft Maintenance Facilities . . . . .	63,450	52,509	115,959
Ordnance Plants . . . . .	26,703	40,996	67,699
Publication and Printing Services . . . . .	4,447	784	5,231
Shipyards . . . . .	211,561	122,957	334,518
Special Project Office Activities . . . . .	284	2,723	3,007
<u>Marine Corps - Total</u> . . . . .	<u>5,345</u>	<u>318</u>	<u>5,663</u>
Depot Repair Operations . .	5,345	318	5,663
<u>Air Force - Total</u> . . . . .	<u>106,483</u>	<u>68,144</u>	<u>174,627</u>
Laundry and Dry Cleaning Services . . . . .	112	--	112
Military Airlift Command . .	--	--	--
Depot Maintenance . . . . .	104,613	67,297	171,910
Real Property Maintenance . .	1,758	847	2,605
<u>Defense Logistics Agency - Total</u>	<u>3,107</u>	<u>1,144</u>	<u>4,251</u>
Clothing and Textile Manufacturing . . . . .	3,107	1,144	4,251
<u>Defense Communications Agency</u> .	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>
<u>Department of Defense - Total</u> .	<u>652,603</u>	<u>401,978</u>	<u>1,054,581</u>

1/ All inventories are net, i.e., less progress payments applied.

TABLE 41 - EXCESS, SURPLUS AND FOREIGN EXCESS PROPERTY  
INVENTORIES IN PROCESS OF SCREENING AND DISPOSAL

as of September 30, 1979

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

(Thousands of Dollars)

DoD Component	Domestic <u>2/</u>	Foreign	Total Inventories
Army . . . . .	540,530	--	540,530
Navy (Including Marine Corps) <u>1/</u> . . . . .	435,655	9,478	445,133
Air Force . . . . .	1,355,915	--	1,355,915
Defense Logistics Agency . . . . .	1,735,174	245,891	1,981,065
<u>Department of Defense - Total . . . . .</u>	<u>4,067,274</u>	<u>255,369</u>	<u>4,322,643</u>

1/ Exclusive of combatant ships.

2/ Includes the United States, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, and Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.



P A R T   I I I

P R O P E R T Y   I N   T H E   C U S T O D Y   O F

C O N T R A C T O R S

In order to comply with a congressional request, the value of all DoD-controlled real and personal property in the custody of contractors has been brought together in one table (Table 42) showing individual totals by State.

The values shown in Table 42 should not be added to those shown in Parts I and II of this report since they are included, but not separately identified, in the totals of the various tables.

The amounts shown in Table 42 were obtained from reports furnished by the contractors to the property administrators in accordance with the Defense Acquisition Regulation, Appendices B-311 and C-311.

AD-A152 832

REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY, FY-79. (U) WASHINGTON  
HEADQUARTERS SERVICE (DOD) DIR FOR INFO OP & RPTS.  
SEP 79. DIOR/F01-79

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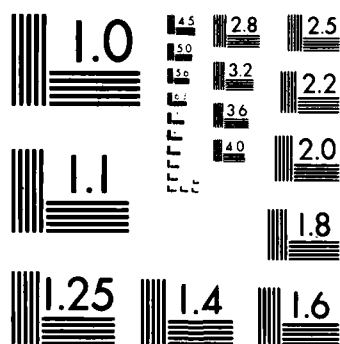
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MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART  
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS 1963-A

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TABLE 42

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY IN CUSTODY OF CONTRACTORS 1/

	(Dollars in Thousands)			2/			3/		
	LAND	OTHER REAL PROPERTY		INDUSTRIAL PLANT EQUIPMENT	OTHER PLANT EQUIPMENT		Recorded Cost	Recorded Cost	Recorded Cost
	Number of Contractors	Recorded Cost	Number of Contractors	Recorded Cost	Number of Contractors	Recorded Cost	Number of Contractors	Recorded Cost	Recorded Cost
United States . . . . .	70	164,308	122	3,274,039	642	1,579,180	672	2,780,990	
U. S. Possessions . . . . .	1	1,327	1	5,862	1	367	2	14	
Foreign Countries . . . . .	0	0	0	0	7	4,815	6	14,521	
TOTAL	71	165,635	123	3,279,901	650	1,584,362	680	2,795,525	
Alabama . . . . .	0	0	2	42,624	9	11,086	10	12,315	
Alaska . . . . .	0	0	1	13,038	4	43	4	2,686	
Arizona . . . . .	2	*	0	0	11	4,203	11	26,034	
Arkansas . . . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11	
California . . . . .	8	3,661	22	172,176	119	211,808	147	165,765	
Colorado . . . . .	1	83	3	429,838	11	12,905	10	631,751	
Connecticut . . . . .	2	827	3	39,862	19	54,164	16	9,394	
Delaware . . . . .	1	1,068	1	8,522	2	3,948	2	6,696	
District of Columbia . . . . .	1	*	0	0	2	198	5	110	
Florida . . . . .	1	8	2	1,862	19	28,681	20	315,195	
Georgia . . . . .	1	290	1	88,510	3	22,628	3	8,380	
Hawaii . . . . .	1	5,371	1	245,550	3	4,287	3	439,246	
Idaho . . . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Illinois . . . . .	1	14,359	2	131,001	20	32,876	23	52,151	
Indiana . . . . .	2	20,932	3	215,801	15	25,983	11	52,292	
Iowa . . . . .	1	11,846	1	103,725	3	22,518	4	14,930	
Kansas . . . . .	3	19,481	3	296,367	8	26,875	8	53,322	
Kentucky . . . . .	0	0	0	0	3	525	1	10	
Louisiana . . . . .	1	506	1	48,292	2	38,856	4	22,790	
Maine . . . . .	0	0	0	0	1	8,677	1	93	
Maryland . . . . .	2	428	3	32,837	22	66,413	27	68,255	
Massachusetts . . . . .	6	2,496	9	67,312	43	110,486	49	92,801	
Michigan . . . . .	1	2,112	2	45,452	21	39,086	17	18,079	
Minnesota . . . . .	3	3,810	3	79,724	11	88,989	8	42,235	
Mississippi . . . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	403	
Missouri . . . . .	4	4,983	4	96,807	11	98,529	9	38,900	
Montana . . . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Nebraska . . . . .	1	4,948	1	24,252	2	1,522	1	2,564	
Nevada . . . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	76	
New Hampshire . . . . .	0	0	0	0	3	1,125	4	2,287	

TABLE 42 (Continued)

	LAND			(Dollars in Thousands)			2/ INDUSTRIAL PLANT EQUIPMENT			3/ OTHER PLANT EQUIPMENT		
	Number of Contractors	Recorded Cost	Number of Contractors	Recorded Cost	Number of Contractors	Recorded Cost	Number of Contractors	Recorded Cost	Number of Contractors	Recorded Cost		
New Jersey . . . . .	0	0	1	24,213	27	20,510	26	92,737				
New Mexico . . . . .	2	417	8	17,934	13	20,123	21	86,698				
New York . . . . .	4	454	6	19,328	59	39,303	42	23,284				
North Carolina . . . . .	0	0	1	30	4	2,780	5	12,044				
North Dakota . . . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Ohio . . . . .	4	8,426	8	124,651	39	188,809	33	36,545				
Oklahoma . . . . .	0	0	1	37,619	3	9,610	3	13,348				
Oregon . . . . .	0	0	0	0	2	142	0	0				
Pennsylvania . . . . .	2	174	6	21,244	42	105,094	44	58,466				
Rhode Island . . . . .	0	0	0	0	2	158	2	546				
South Carolina . . . . .	0	0	0	0	2	1,699	2	62				
South Dakota . . . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Tennessee . . . . .	4	25,030	4	244,109	10	49,521	10	140,429				
Texas . . . . .	6	15,971	9	288,803	31	140,447	31	91,781				
Utah . . . . .	2	648	3	41,666	7	11,464	7	17,344				
Vermont . . . . .	1	85	1	1,146	1	2,647	1	387				
Virginia . . . . .	1	10,742	2	157,298	12	25,498	24	78,199				
Washington . . . . .	0	0	0	0	6	1,936	9	7,456				
West Virginia . . . . .	0	0	1	5,567	1	4,905	1	837				
Wisconsin . . . . .	1	5,152	3	106,879	12	37,979	9	42,033				
Wyoming . . . . .	0	0	0	0	2	144	1	23				
U. S. Possessions - Total	1	1,327	1	5,862	1	367	2	14				
Puerto Rico . . . . .	1	1,327	1	5,862	1	367	2	14				
Foreign Countries - Total	0	0	0	0	7	4,815	6	14,521				
Canada . . . . .	0	0	0	0	1	208	0	0				
Bermuda . . . . .	0	0	0	0	1	420	1	1,870				
Great Britain . . . . .	0	0	0	0	1	42	1	67				
Norway . . . . .	0	0	0	0	1	37	1	3,223				
Korea . . . . .	0	0	0	0	1	98	1	469				
Spain . . . . .	0	0	0	0	1	1,717	1	4,873				
Taiwan . . . . .	0	0	0	0	1	2,293	1	4,019				

1/ The values shown in the respective columns for each State consists of the property under the control of prime contractors. In those cases where subcontractors are involved, the property located at subcontractor sites is included in the State location of the prime contractor rather than in the State of actual location.

2/ Consists of total value of each item of Government-owned plant equipment having a unit cost of \$1,000 or more.

3/ Consists of total value of each item of Government-owned plant equipment having a unit cost of between \$200 and \$1,000. Less than \$500 dollars.

A P P E N D I X I

D E P A R T M E N T O F D E F E N S E  
R E A L P R O P E R T Y I N V E N T O R Y S Y S T E M  
C L A S S I F I C A T I O N S



DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE  
INVENTORY OF REAL PROPERTY  
KEY TO CODES AND ABBREVIATIONS

CATEGORY CODE NUMBERS	IDENTIFICATION
<b>OPERATIONAL AND TRAINING FACILITIES</b>	
<b>AIRFIELD PAVEMENTS</b>	
111	Airfield Pavements - Runways
112	Airfield Pavements - Taxiways
113	Airfield Pavements - Aprons
116	Airfield Pavements - Other
<b>LIQUID FUELING AND DISPENSING FACILITIES</b>	
121	Aircraft Dispensing
122	Marine Dispensing
123	Land Vehicle Dispensing
124	Operating Fuel Storage
125	POL Pipeline
126	Liquid Fuel & Dispensing - Other
<b>COMMUNICATIONS, NAVIGATIONAL AIDS AND AIRFIELD LIGHTING</b>	
131	Communications - Buildings
132	Communications - Other than Buildings
133	Navigation & Traffic Aids - Buildings
134	Navigation & Traffic Aids - Other than Buildings
135	Communication Lines
136	Airfield Pavement Lighting
137	Ship Navigation & Traffic Aids - Buildings
138	Ship Navigation & Traffic Aids Other than Buildings
<b>LAND OPERATIONAL FACILITIES</b>	
141	Operational - Buildings
142	Operational - Helium Plants & Storage
143	Ship & Other Operational Buildings
148	Ship & Other Operational Facilities Other than Buildings
149	Operational - Facilities Other than Buildings
<b>WATERFRONT OPERATIONAL FACILITIES</b>	
151	Piers
152	Wharfs
154	Cargo Handling Facilities
156	Sea Walls, Bulkheads, Quay Walls
155	Small Craft Berthing
159	Other Waterfront Operational
<b>HARBOR AND COASTAL FACILITIES</b>	
161	Harbor Protection Facilities
162	Coastal Protection Facilities
163	Moorings
164	Marine Improvements
165	Dredging
169	Other Harbor and Coastal Facilities
<b>TRAINING FACILITIES</b>	
171	Training Buildings
179	Training Facilities - Other than Buildings
<b>MAINTENANCE AND PRODUCTION FACILITIES</b>	
<b>MAINTENANCE</b>	
211	Maintenance - Aircraft
212	Maintenance - Guided Missile
213	Maintenance - Ships, Spares
214	Maintenance - Tank, Automotive
215	Maintenance - Weapons, Spares
216	Maintenance - Ammunition, Explosives, Tonics
217	Maintenance - Electronics & Communications Equipment
218	Maintenance - Facilities for Miscellaneous Procured Items & Equipment
219	Maintenance - Installation, Repair and Operation
<b>PRODUCTION</b>	
221	Production - Aircraft
222	Production - Guided Missiles
223	Production - Ships, Spares
224	Production - Tank, Automotive
225	Production - Weapons, Spares
226	Production - Ammunition, Explosives, Tonics
227	Production - Electronics & Communications Equipment
228	Production - Facilities for Miscellaneous Procured Items & Equipment
229	Production - DOD Maintenance, Repair, & Operation of Installations
<b>RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND TEST FACILITIES</b>	
310	R&D and Test Buildings
390	R&D and Test - Other than Buildings
<b>SUPPLY FACILITIES</b>	
<b>LIQUID STORAGE - FUEL &amp; NONPROPELLANT</b>	
411	Liquid Fuel Storage
412	Liquid Storage Other than Water Fuel & Propellants
<b>AMMUNITION STORAGE</b>	
421	Ammunition Storage - Depot & Arsenal
422	Ammunition Storage - Installation & Ready Issue
423	Ammunition Storage - Liquid Propellant
424	Weapon-Related Battery Storage Refrigerated
425	Open Ammunition Storage PAI
<b>COLD STORAGE</b>	
431	Cold Storage - Depot & In-Transit
432	Cold Storage - Installation & Ready Issue
<b>STORAGE - COVERED</b>	
441	Storage - Covered - Depot & Arsenal
442	Storage - Covered - Installation & Organizational
<b>STORAGE - OPEN</b>	
451	Storage - Open - Depot
452	Storage - Open - Installation & Organizational

CATEGORY CODE NUMBERS	IDENTIFICATION
<b>HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL FACILITIES</b>	
510	Hospital Buildings
530	Laboratories
540	Dental Clinic
550	Dispensaries
<b>ADMINISTRATIVE FACILITIES</b>	
610	Administrative Buildings
620	Administrative Structures - Underground
690	Administrative Structures - Other than Buildings
<b>HOUSING AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES</b>	
<b>FAMILY HOUSING</b>	
711	Family Housing - Dwellings
712	Family Housing - Trailers
713	Family Housing - Trailer Sites
716	Family Housing - Detached Facilities
<b>BACHELOR HOUSING</b>	
721	Bachelor Housing - EM Barracks
722	Bachelor Housing - Mess Facilities
723	Bachelor Housing - Detached Facilities
724	Bachelor Housing - Officers Quarters
725	Troop Housing - Emergency
<b>COMMUNITY FACILITIES</b>	
730	Community Facilities - Personnel Support & Service
740	Community Facilities - Morale, Welfare & Recreation-Interior
750	Community Facilities - Morale, Welfare & Recreation-Exterior
<b>MUSEUMS AND MEMORIALS</b>	
760	Museums, Monuments & Memorials Other than Cemeteries
<b>UTILITIES AND GROUND IMPROVEMENTS</b>	
<b>ELECTRICITY</b>	
811	Electric Power - Source
812	Electric Power - Transmission and Distribution Lines
813	Electric Power - Substations and Switching Stations
<b>HEAT AND REFRIGERATION (AIR CONDITIONING)</b>	
821	Heat - Source
822	Heat - Transmission and Distribution Lines
823	Heat Gas - Source
824	Heat Gas - Transmission
826	Refrigeration (Air Conditioning) - Source
827	Chilled Water (Air Conditioning) - Transmission & Distr-Exterior
<b>SEWAGE AND WASTE</b>	
831	Sewage and Industrial Waste - Treatment and Disposal
832	Sewage and Industrial Waste - Collection
833	Refuse and Garbage
<b>WATER</b>	
841	Water - Supply, Treatment, and Storage
842	Water - Distribution System - Potable
843	Water - Fire Protection
844	Water - Supply, Storage - Nonpotable
845	Water - Distribution System - Nonpotable
<b>ROADS AND STREETS</b>	
851	Roads
852	Sidewalks and Other Pavement
<b>RAILROADS</b>	
860	Railroad Tracks
<b>GROUND IMPROVEMENT STRUCTURES</b>	
871	Ground Drainage
872	Ground Fencing, Gates, & Guard Towers
<b>ALARM SYSTEMS</b>	
880	Fire and Other Alarm Systems
890	Miscellaneous
<b>REAL ESTATE</b>	
<b>LAND</b>	
911	Land Purchase, Condemnation, Donation or Transfer
912	Public Domain Withdrawal
913	Temporary Use License or Permit
913a	Public Domain by Use Permit
913b	Other Permits and Licenses
<b>OTHER RIGHTS</b>	
921	Easements
922	In-Lease
923	Foreign

**OWNERSHIP & TYPES OF CONSTRUCTION & INSTALLATIONS**

**TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION CODE**

F - Permanent  
S - Semi-Permanent  
T - Temporary

**OWNERSHIP CODE**

1 - Owned  
2 - Leased  
3 - Other (license, permit, temporary executive order, temporary territorial order, or from Foreign Government)  
4 - Permit from another military department

**TYPE OF INSTALLATION CODE**

PERM - Permanent  
TEMP - Temporary

**SYMBOLS FOR UNITS OF MEASURE**

SYMBOL	UNIT OF MEASURE
AC	Acres
BL	Hospital beds, normal capacity
BL	Barrels, capacity
BR	Boxes
CF	Cubic Feet
FA	Family units
FR	Feet of berthing, linear
GA	Gallons, capacity
GM	Gallons per minute, capacity
KG	Thousand gallons per day, capacity
KV	Kilowatt, capacity
KV	Kilovolt-amperes, capacity (KVA)

SYMBOL	UNIT OF MEASURE
LF	Feet, Linear
MB	Million British Thermal Units per hour, capacity
MI	Miles, Statute
MM	Persons, designed capacity
OL	Outlets, number of
OU	Operating Units
SE	Seats
SF	Square Feet
SY	Square Yards
TN	Tons, capacity
VE	Operating units

APPENDIX II

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION  
REAL PROPERTY INVENTORY SYSTEM  
CLASSIFICATIONS

## GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

INVENTORY OF REAL PROPERTY OWNED BY THE UNITED STATES  
CODES USED IN THE DETAILED INVENTORY LISTING

LAND - PROPERTY CODE "1"		STRUCTURES AND FACILITIES - PROPERTY CODE "3"	
Usage Code *	Usage Classification	Usage Code *	Usage Classification
01	Agricultural	12	Airfield Pavements
04	Grazing	13	Harbor and Port Facilities
07	Forest and Wildlife	15	Power Development and Distribution
08	Parks and Historic Sites	15	Reclamation and Irrigation
10	Office Building Locations	18	Flood Control and Navigation
11	Military - Except Airfields	18	Storage (Other than Buildings)
12	Airfields	50	Industrial (Other than Buildings)
13	Harbor and Port Terminals	60	Service (Other than Buildings)
15	Power Development and Distribution	70	Research and Development (Other than Buildings)
16	Reclamation and Irrigation	71	Utility Systems (Heating, Sewage, Water and Electrical Systems)
18	Flood Control and Navigation	72	Communication Systems
19	Vacant	73	Navigation and Traffic Aids
20	Institutional	76	Roads and Bridges
30	Housing	77	Railroads
40	Storage	78	Monuments and Memorials
50	Industrial	79	Miscellaneous Military Facilities
70	Research and Development	80	All Other
80	All Other	99	Trust
99	Trust		

BUILDINGS - PROPERTY CODE "2"		HOW ACQUIRED (LAND)	
Usage Code *	Usage Classification	Acquisition Code	Description
10	Office	1	Public domain (applicable only for installations in the United States).
21	Institutional	2	Purchase, donation, exchange, etc.
22	Hospital	3	Long-term interest (applicable only for installations in the Canal Zone and foreign countries).
23	Prison		
29	School		
30	Other Institutional Uses		
40	Housing		
50	Storage		
60	Industrial		
70	Service		
80	Research and Development		
99	All Other		
	Trust		

\* Usage codes describe the current PREDOMINANT USAGE under each classification. Secondary usages not provided for in the inventory.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOUND IN THE DETAILED LISTING	
E (excess)	- An "E" in the excess column means either a portion or all of any line entry is excess to the needs of the reporting agency.
E (estimated)	- An "E" shown after the cost figure indicates the absence of any recorded cost data. The estimate is based on costs at date of original acquisition by the Government, adjusted for subsequent capital changes.
Percent Occupied	- This column represents the percentage of the total building space in use by the Federal Government.
OL (outleased)	- "OL" is shown in the percent occupied column, and is recorded when buildings or structures are outleased 100% by the Federal Government. If a portion is outleased, OL is not recorded.
N (negligible)	- An "N" shown in the Land columns indicates land of less than one-tenth (0.1) acre. An "N" in the Cost column indicates cost of \$1 through \$499.

**APPENDIX III**

**DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE  
SUPPLY SYSTEM INVENTORY CATEGORIES  
COMPARED WITH  
DEFENSE COMPONENT CATEGORIES**

DOD

ARMY

## Principal Items

1. Weapons	BP 1100, APA, Aircraft & Ground Support Equipment, USATSARCOM BP 1100, APA, Aircraft, USACERCOM BP 1100, OPA, Strategic Communications & Electronics Equipment, USACSA BP 1100, APA, Weapons & Tracked Combat Vehicles, USAARRCOM
2. Ammunition	BP 4110, APA, Ammunition, USAARRCOM BP 4110, APA, Ammunition-Nuclear Only, USAARRCOM
3. Non-Strategic Missile Systems & Equipment	BP 2200, MPA, Missiles & Ground Support Equipment, USAMICOM BP 4110, MPA, Missiles & Ground Support Equipment, USAMICOM BP 2510, MPA, Support Equipment-Missiles, USACERCOM BP 5212, MPA, Missile & Ground Support Equipment, USAMICOM
4. Tanks, Combat & Tactical Vehicles	BP 3110, APA, Tracked Combat Vehicles, USATARCOM BP 3110, APA, Weapons & Tracked Combat Vehicles, USAARRCOM BP 3210, APA, Weapons & Tracked Combat Vehicles, USAARRCOM BP 5110, OPA, Tactical Vehicles, USATARCOM BP 2200, APA, Weapons & Tracked Combat Vehicles, USAARRCOM
5. Support Vehicles	BP 5120, OPA, Commercial Vehicles, USATARCOM
6. Electronics & Communication	BP 5200, OPA, Strategic Communications & Electronic Equipment, USACSA BP 5210, OPA, Communications and Electronic Equipment, USACERCOM BP 5212, OPA, Other Communications & Elect Systems/Equip, USAEMRA BP 5212, OPA, Communications and Electronic Equipment, USACSLA
7. Other Support Equipment	BP 5310, OPA, Troop Support Equipment, USATSARCOM BP 5310, OPA, Other Support Equipment, USATARCOM
8. Aircraft Engines	None
9. Major Shipboard Equipment	None

## Abbreviations:

BP = Budget Project  
 APA = Army Procurement Appropriation  
 OPA = Other Procurement, Army  
 MPA = Missile Procurement, Army  
 USATSARCOM = U.S. Army Troop Support and Aviation Readiness Command, St. Louis, MO  
 USACERCOM = U.S. Army Communications and Electronics Readiness Command, Ft. Monmouth, NJ  
 USACSA = U.S. Army Communications Systems Agency, Ft. Monmouth, NJ  
 USAARRCOM = U.S. Army Armament Materiel Readiness Command, Rock Island, IL  
 USAMICOM = U.S. Army Missile, Command, Redstone Arsenal, AL  
 USATARCOM = U.S. Army Tank-Automotive Materiel Readiness Command, Warren, MI  
 USAEMRA = U.S. Army Electronics Materiel Readiness Activity, Warrenton, VA  
 USACSLA = U.S. Army Communications Systems Logistics Agency, Ft. Huachuca, AZ

## Secondary Items, Including Stock Funds

10. Aircraft Components & Parts	ANC-S,APA, Aircraft, wholesale, USATSARCOM ANC-S,APA, Aircraft, retail, USATSARCOM ANC-H2,ASF, Air Materiel, wholesale, USATSARCOM ANC-H2,ASF, Air Materiel, retail, USATSARCOM
11. Missile Parts	ANC-T,APA, Missile Materiel, wholesale, USAGMPA ANC-T,APA, Missile Materiel, retail, USAGMPA ANC-L2,ASF, Missile Materiel, wholesale, USAMICOM ANC-L2,ASF, Missile Materiel, retail, USAMICOM
12. Weapons Parts	ANC-U,APA, Weapons, Special Weapons, Chem. & Fire Control, USAARRCOM wholesale ANC-U,APA, Weapons, Special Weapons, Chem. & Fire Control, USAARRCOM retail ANC-Z,APA, Weapons, Special Weapons, Chem. & Fire Control, wholesale USAARRCOM ANC-Z,APA, Weapons, Special Weapons, Chem. & Fire Control, retail USAARRCOM ANC-M2,ASF, Weapons, Special Weapons, Chem. & Fire Control, wholesale USAARRCOM ANC-M2,ASF, Weapons, Special Weapons, Chem. & Fire Control, retail USAARRCOM
13. Tank and Vehicle Parts	ANC-C,APA, Tracked Combat Vehicle Materiel, wholesale, USATARCOM ANC-V,APA, Combat and Automotive, retail, USATARCOM ANC-KW,APA, Tactical and Support Vehicle, wholesale, USATARCOM ANC-KW,APA, Combat and Automotive, retail, USATARCOM ANC-K2,ASF, Combat and Automotive, wholesale, USATARCOM ANC-K2,ASF, Combat and Automotive, retail, USATAPCOM
14. Ship and Submarine Parts	None
15. Ammo. Components	None
16. Other Repair Parts	ANC-Y,APA, Ground Forces Support Materiel, wholesale, USATSARCOM ANC-Y,APA, Ground Forces Support Materiel, retail, USATSARCOM ANC-B2,ASF, Air and Ground Force Support, wholesale, USATSARCOM ANC-B2,ASF, Ground Forces Support Materiel, USATSARCOM ANC-J2,ASF, Construction & Ground Forces Support, wholesale, USAGMPA ANC-J2,ASF, Construction & Ground Support, retail, USAGMPA
17. POL	ANC-R2,ASF, POL/Chemical, wholesale, USAGMPA ANC-R2,ASF, Petroleum, retail, USAGMPA
18. Clothing and Textiles	ANC-F2,ASF, Clothing and Textiles, wholesale, USASA ANC-F2,ASF, Clothing and Textiles, retail, USASA
19. Subsistence	ANC-S2,ASF, Subsistence, wholesale, USASA ANC-S2,ASF, Subsistence, retail, USASA
20. Medical-Dental Material	ANC-C2,ASF, Medical-Dental, wholesale, USAMMA ANC-C2,ASF, Medical-Dental, retail, USAMMA
21. Construction, Industrial and General Supplies	ANC-E2,ASF, General Supplies, wholesale, USAGMPA ANC-E2,ASF, General Supplies, retail, USAGMPA ANC-I2,ASF, Industrial Supplies, wholesale, USAGMPA ANC-I2,ASF, Industrial Supplies, retail, USAGMPA
22. Electronic Parts	ANC-GX,APA, Communication/Electronic Materiel, wholesale, USACERCOM ANC-GX,APA, Communication/Electronic Materiel, retail, USACERCOM ANC-G2,ASF, Electronic Materiel, wholesale, USACERCOM ANC-G2,ASF, Electronic Materiel, retail, USACERCOM
23. Other Stock Funded Items	None
B.1. Uncategorized	National Guard Bureau Stocks

## Abbreviations:

ANC = Alpha Numeric Code  
 APA = Army Procurement Appropriation  
 ASF = Army Stock Fund  
 USATSARCOM = U.S. Army Troop Support and Aviation Readiness Command, St. Louis, MO  
 USAGMPA = U.S. Army General Materiel and Petroleum Activity, New Cumberland, PA  
 USAMICOM = U.S. Army Missile Command, Redstone Arsenal, AL  
 USAARRCOM = U.S. Army Armament Materiel Readiness Command, Rock Island, IL  
 USATARCOM = U.S. Army Tank-Automotive Materiel Readiness Command, Warren, MI  
 USASA = U.S. Army Support Activity, Philadelphia, PA  
 USAMMA = U.S. Army Medical Materiel Agency, Frederick, MD  
 USACERCOM = U.S. Army Communications and Electronics Materiel Readiness Command, Ft. Monmouth, NJ

## Principal Items

1. Weapons	Cog 2J,SCN,OPN, Major Ordnance Equipment, NAVSEA
2. Ammunition	Cog 2E,OPN, Expendable Ordnance Material, SPCC Cog 4E,OPN, Expendable Ordnance Material, SPCC Cog 2T,OPN, Expendable Ordnance Equipment, SPCC Cog 8U,OPN, Sonobuoys and Sonobuoy Launch Containers, NAVAIR Cog 4T,OPN, Torpedoes and Major Components, SPCC Cog 6T,OPN, Mine and Related Equipment, NAVMINEENGRFAC
3. Non-Strategic Missile Systems & Equipment	Cog 8S,WPN,0&MN, SUBROC Missile Material, NAVSEA Cog 8E,WPN,OPN, Air Launched Missile Material, NAVAIR Cog 8P,OPN, FBM Navigation Equipment, SSPO Cog 2P,OPN, Fire Control and Guidance, SSPO Cog 4P,OPN, FBM Launcher/Launcher Support Equipment, SSPO Cog 8T,WPN, Surface Launched Missiles and Components, NAVSEA Cog 2X,OPN, FBM Missile Subsystems, SSPO
4. Tanks, Combat and Tactical Vehicles	None
5. Support Vehicles	Cog 2M,APN, Ground Vehicles and Cryogenics Facilities, NAVAIR
6. Electronics and Communication Equipment	Cog 2F,SCN,OPN, Major Shipboard Electronic Equipment, NAVSEA Cog 6G,OPN, General Purpose Electronic Test Equipment, SPCC Cog 2O,APN,OPN, RDT&EN, Training Equipment, NAVTRAEQUIPCEN Cog 2Z,OPN, Electronic Material, NAVELEX Cog 4M,OPN, Meteorological Equipment, NAVAIR
7. Other Support Equipment	Cog 2B,OPN, Materials Handling Equipment, SPCC Cog 2C,OPN, Civil Engineering Support Equipment, NAVFAC Cog 2V,OPN,APN, Aeronautical Support Equipment, NAVAIR Cog 2W,APN,OPN, Photographic Material, NAVAIR Cog 4Z,OPN, Unspecified, ASO Cog 6R,APN, Aeronautical Ground Support Equipment, ASO Cog 6V,APN, Aeronautical Change Kits, NAVAIR
8. Aircraft Engines	Cog 4V,APN, Aircraft Engines, NAVAIR
9. Major Shipboard Equipment	Cog 2S, Major Shipboard Hull, Mechanical & Elect Equip, NAVSEA Cog 8X, FBM Navigation Subsystem, SSPO

## Abbreviations:

Cog = Cognizance Symbol  
 SCN = Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy appropriations  
 OPN = Other Procurement, Navy appropriations  
 WPN = Weapons Procurement, Navy appropriations  
 APN = Aircraft Procurement, Navy appropriations  
 RDT&EN = Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Navy appropriations  
 NAVSEA = Naval Sea Systems Command, Washington, DC  
 SPCC = Ships Parts Control Center, Mechanicsburg, PA  
 NAVAIR = Naval Air Systems Command, Washington, DC  
 NAVMINEENGRFAC = Naval Mine Engineering Facility, Yorktown, VA  
 SSPO = Strategic Systems Project Office, Washington, DC  
 FBM = Fleet Ballistic Missile  
 NAVTRAEQUIPCEN = Naval Training Equipment Center, Orlando, FL  
 NAVELEX = Naval Electronics System Command, Washington, DC  
 NAVFAC = Navy Facilities Engineering Command, Washington, DC  
 ASO = Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia, PA

## DOD

## NAVY

## Secondary Items, Including Stock Funds

10. Aircraft Components and Parts	Cog 6M,APN, Aeronautical Ground Support Equipment, SPCC Cog 2R/8R,OPN,APN, Aeronautical Investment Material, ASO Cog 4R,OPN, Catapult and Arresting Gear Material, ASO Cog 1R/5R,NSF, Aeronautical Consumables, ASO
11. Missile Parts	Cog 6E,WPN, Air Missile Repair Parts, SPCC Cog 4P,OPN, FBM Launcher Support Equipment, SSPO Cog 6P,OPN, Missile Systems Handling and Support Components, SSPO Cog 8P,OPN, FBM Navigational Equipments, SSPO Cog 2U/4U/6U,OPN, Surface Missile Repair Parts, SPCC
12. Weapons Parts	Cog 4A,APN, Ordnance Repair Parts, SPCC Cog 6A/H/X/8X,OPN, Repair Parts to Support SSPO, SPCC Cog 2P,OPN, Fire Control and Guidance Equipment, SSPO
13. Tank and Vehicle Parts	None
14. Ship and Submarine Parts	Cog 2H,OPN, Shipboard Equip, Assemblies, Components and Repair Parts, SPCC Cog 6O,OPN, Shipboard Equipment to Support Naval Oceanographic Program, SPCC Cog 8X,OPN, FBM Inertial Navigational Systems, SSPO
15. Ammo. Components	None
16. Other Repair Parts	Cog 4H,OPN, Deep Submergence Rescue Equipment, SPCC Cog 1H,NSF, Ships Ordnance, Electronic and Base Repair Parts, SPCC
17. POL	Cog 9X,NSF, Fuel and Related Products, FMSO
18. Clothing and Textiles	None (Navy mixes clothing and subsistence in one stock fund)
19. Subsistence	Cog 1Q,NSF, Ships/Commissary Store Stock, NAVRESO
20. Medical-Dental Material	None
21. Construction, Industrial and General Supplies	Cog 1I,NSF, Forms and Printed Matter, NAVPUBFORMCEN
22. Electronic Parts	Cog 4G,OPN, Electronic Repair Parts to Support NAVELEX, SPCC Cog 4N,OPN, Electronic and Ordnance Repair Parts to Support NAVSEA, SPCC
23. Other Stock Funded Items	Cog 9D/M,NSF, Clothing and Subsistence, FMSO Cog 9A/C,NSF, Retail Supplies, FMSO Cog 9A/B/C,NSF, Retail Inventory System, FMSO
B.1 Uncategorized	Cog 1B/9B,NSF, Special Clearance Accounts, NAVSUP
B.2 Shipboard Supplies	Shipboard Supplies, NAVSUP (Inactive Ships, Other Ships, AVCAL, Subsistence)

## Abbreviations:

Cog = Cognizance Symbol  
 APN = Aircraft Procurement, Navy appropriations  
 OPN = Other Procurement, Navy appropriations  
 WPN = Weapons Procurement, Navy appropriations  
 NSF = Navy Stock Fund  
 SPCC = Ships Parts Control Center, Mechanicsburg, PA  
 ASO = Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia, PA  
 SSPO = Strategic Systems Project Office, Washington, DC  
 FMSO = Fleet Material Support Office, Mechanicsburg, PA  
 NAVRESO = Navy Retail System Office, Brooklyn, NY  
 NAVPUBFORMCEN = Navy Publications and Forms Center, Philadelphia, PA  
 NAVSUP = Navy Supply System Command, Washington, DC  
 AVCAL = Aviation Consolidated Allowance List  
 NAVSEA = Naval Sea Systems Command, Washington, DC



DOD

Marine Corps

Principal Items

1. Weapons	None
2. Ammunition	Ammunition, PMC, DC/S I&L
3. Non-Strategic Missile Systems and Equipment	Guided Missiles and Ground Equipment, PMC, DC/S I&L
4. Tanks, Combat and Tactical Vehicles	Ordinance, PMC, Weapons, Combat Vehicles and Artillery, DC/S I&L
5. Support Vehicles	Support Vehicles, PMC, DC/S I&L
6. Electronics and Communication Equipment	Communications/Electronics, PMC, DC/S I&L
7. Other Support Equipment	Engineer and Other Equipment, PMC, DC/S I&L
8. Aircraft Engines	None
9. Major Shipboard Equipment	None

Abbreviations:

PMC = Procurement Marine Corps appropriation  
DC/S I&L = Deputy Chief of Staff, Installations and Logistics

## Secondary Items, Including Stock Funds

10. Aircraft Components and Parts	None
11. Missile Parts	Guided Missiles, PMC, MCLB, Albany, wholesale
12. Weapons Parts	None
13. Tank and Vehicle Parts	Ordnance and Weapons, PMC, wholesale, MCLB, Albany Ordnance-Tank-Automotive, MCSF, retail, MCLB, Albany Support Vehicles, PMC, wholesale, MCLB, Albany Ordnance-Tank-Automotive, MCSF, wholesale, MCLB, Albany
14. Ship and Submarine Parts	None
15. Ammo. Components	None
16. Other Repair Parts	None
17. POL	Fuel, MCSF, retail, MCLB, Albany
18. Clothing and Textiles	Clothing and Textiles, MCSF, wholesale, MCLB, Albany Clothing and Textiles, MCSF, retail, MCLB, Albany
19. Subsistence	Subsistence, MCSF, retail, MCLB, Albany Subsistence, MCSF, wholesale, MCLB, Albany Commissary, MCSF, retail, MCLB, Albany
20. Medical-Dental Material	None
21. Construction, Industrial and General Supplies	Engineer and Other, PMC, wholesale, MCLB, Albany Engineer Supplies, MCSF, retail, MCLB, Albany Engineer Supplies and Construction Material, MCSF, wholesale, MCLB, Albany
22. Electronic Parts	Communication-Electronics, PMC, wholesale, MCLB, Albany Communications-Electronics, MCSF, retail, MCLB, Albany Communications-Electronics, MCSF, wholesale, MCLB, Albany
23. Other Stock Funded Items	General Property, MCSF, retail, MCLB, Albany General Property, MCSF, wholesale, MCLB, Albany
Uncategorized	None

## Abbreviations:

PMC = Procurement Marine Corps

MCSF = Marine Corps Stock Fund

MCLB, Albany = Marine Corps Logistics Base, Albany, GA

## Principal Items

1. Weapons	BP 81,OPAF, Equipment Items, Ogden ALC, San Antonio ALC, Warner Robins ALC
2. Ammunition	BP 81,OPAF, Conventional Ammunition, Ogden ALC
3. Non-Strategic Missile Systems and Equipment	BP 20/22,WPAF, Missile Replacement Equipment, Oklahoma City ALC, Ogden ALC, San Antonio ALC, Sacramento ALC, Warner Robins ALC
4. Tanks, Combat and Tactical Vehicles	None
5. Support Vehicles	BP 82,OPAF, Vehicular Equipment, San Antonio ALC, Warner Robins ALC
6. Electronics and Communication Equipment	BP 83,OPAF, Electronics and Telecommunications Equipment, Ogden ALC, San Antonio ALC, Sacramento ALC, Warner Robins ALC BP 83,OPAF, Cryptologic, AFCD
7. Other Support Equipment	BP 84,OPAF, Other Base Maintenance and Support Equipment, Ogden ALC, San Antonio ALC, Sacramento ALC, Warner Robins ALC BP 12,APAF, In-Service Direct Support Equipment, Ogden ALC, Oklahoma City ALC, San Antonio ALC, Sacramento ALC, Warner Robins ALC
8. Aircraft Engines	Aircraft Engines,APAF, Oklahoma City ALC Gas Turbine Engines,APAF, Oklahoma City ALC Missile Engines,MPAF, Oklahoma City ALC
9. Major Shipboard Equipment	None

## Abbreviations:

BP = Budget Project  
 OPAF = Other Procurement Air Force appropriations  
 WPAF = Weapons Procurement Air Force appropriations  
 APAF = Aircraft Procurement Air Force appropriations  
 MPAF = Missile Procurement Air Force appropriations  
 Ogden ALC = Ogden Air Logistics Center, Ogden, UT  
 San Antonio ALC = San Antonio Air Logistics Center, San Antonio, TX  
 Warner Robins ALC = Warner Robins Air Logistics Center, Warner Robins, GA  
 Oklahoma City ALC = Oklahoma City Air Logistics Center, Oklahoma City, OK  
 Sacramento ALC = Sacramento Air Logistics Center, Sacramento, CA

## Secondary Items, Including Stock Funds

10. Aircraft Components and Parts	BP 15,APAF, Aircraft Replenishment Spares and Repair Parts, Oklahoma City ALC, Ogden ALC, San Antonio ALC, Sacramento ALC, Warner Robins ALC BP 17,APAF, War Consumables, Oklahoma City ALC, Ogden ALC, San Antonio ALC, Sacramento ALC, Warner Robins ALC
11. Missile Parts	BP 25,MPAF, Missile Replenishment Spares, Oklahoma City ALC, Ogden ALC, San Antonio ALC, Sacramento ALC, Warner Robins ALC BP 66, Energy Research and Development Administrative Items, San Antonio ALC Miscellaneous-Non Serialized (AIMs/AGMs), all budget programs
12. Weapons Parts	BP 81,OPAF, Investment Materiel, Ogden ALC, San Antonio ALC, Warner Robins ALC
13. Tank and Vehicle Parts	BP 82,OPAF, Vehicular Spare Parts, San Antonio ALC, Warner Robins ALC
14. Ship and Sub arine Parts	None
15. Ammo. Components	None
16. Other Repair Parts	BP 84,OPAF, Other Base Maintenance and Support Equipment Replenishment Spares, Ogden ALC, San Antonio ALC, Sacramento ALC, Warner Robins ALC
17. POL	Fuels Division, AFSF, San Antonio ALC
18. Clothing and Textiles	None
19. Subsistence	Commissary Division, AFSF, AFCCMS
20. Medical-Dental	Medical-Dental Division, AFSF, The Surgeon General
21. Construction, Industrial and General Supplies	General Support Division, AFSF, AFLC Academy Cadet Store Division, AFSF, USAF Academy
22. Electronic Parts	BP 83,OPAF, Cryptologic, AFCD BP 83,OPAF, Electronics and Telecommunication Investment Spares, Ogden ALC, San Antonio ALC, Sacramento ALC, Warner Robins ALC
23. Other Stock Funded Items	Systems Support Division, AFSF, AFLC
B.1. Uncategorized	BP 88, No budget program, Investment Material, Oklahoma City ALC, San Antonio ALC

## Abbreviations:

BP = Budget Project  
 APAF = Aircraft Procurement, Air Force appropriations  
 MPAF = Missile Procurement, Air Force appropriations  
 OPAF = Other Procurement, Air Force appropriations  
 AFSF = Air Force Stock Fund  
 AIM = Missile (Air Launched, Intercept Aerial, Guided Missile)  
 AGM = Missile (Air Launched, Surface Attack, Guided Missile)  
 Oklahoma City ALC = Oklahoma City Air Logistics Center, Oklahoma City, OK  
 Ogden ALC = Ogden Air Logistics Center, Ogden, UT  
 San Antonio ALC = San Antonio Air Logistics Center, San Antonio, TX  
 Sacramento ALC = Sacramento Air Logistics Center, Sacramento, CA  
 Warner Robins ALC = Warner Robins Air Logistics Center, Warner Robins, GA  
 AFCCMS = Air Force Commissary Service, Kelly Air Force Base, San Antonio, TX  
 AFLC = Air Force Logistics Command, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, OH  
 USAF Academy = U.S. Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, CO  
 AFCD = Air Force Cryptologic Depot, San Antonio, TX

DOD

## DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY

Principal Items - None  
 Secondary Items (All Stock Funded)

10. Aircraft Components and Parts	None
11. Missile Parts	None
12. Weapons Parts	None
13. Tank and Vehicle Parts	None
14. Ship and Submarine Parts	None
15. Ammo. Components	None
16. Other Repair Parts	None
17. POL	Fuels Division, Defense Stock Fund, Defense Fuel Supply Center Alexandria, VA
18. Clothing and Textiles	Clothing and Textiles Division, Defense Stock Fund, Defense Personnel Support Center, Philadelphia, PA
19. Subsistence	Subsistence Division, Defense Stock Fund, Defense Personnel Support Center, Philadelphia, PA
20. Medical-Dental Materiel	Medical Division, Defense Stock Fund, Defense Personnel Support Center, Philadelphia, PA
21. Construction, Industrial and General Supplies	Construction Division, Defense Stock Fund, Defense Construction Supply Center, Columbus, OH Industrial Division, Defense Stock Fund, Defense Industrial Supply Center, Philadelphia, PA General Division, Defense Stock Fund, Defense General Supply Center, Richmond, VA
22. Electronic Parts	Electronics Division, Defense Stock Fund, Defense Electronics Supply Center, Dayton, OH
23. Other Stock Funded Items	Base Operating Division, Defense Stock Fund, Defense Logistics Agency, Washington, DC
B.1. Uncategorized	None

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